

DAILY REPORT

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NAGASAKI GROUP MEETS DPRK POLITBURO MEMBER

OW200031 Tokyo KYODO in English 0023 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Tokyo, May 20 KYODO -- Ho Tam, senior Politburo member of the Korean Workers' (Communist) Party of North Korea, received a goodwill delegation from Japan's Nagasaki Prefecture Monday in Pyongyang, according to a KOREA CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY (KCNA) report monitored here Monday night. The report said the meeting was conducted in a friendly atmosphere, but did not mention what was discussed.

The delegation is led by Gov. Isamu Takada of Nagasaki. Kim U Chong, president of the (North) Korea-Japan Goodwill and Friendship Association, also attended the meeting, the KCNA report said.

KATO, YANG DEZHI AGREE TO PROMOTE DEFENSE TIES

OW200935 Tokyo KYODO in English 0925 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Tokyo, May 20 KYODO -- Yang Dezhi, chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, and Japanese Defense Agency Chief Koichi Kato agreed Tuesday to further promote ties in national defense affairs. "Friendly relations (between the two countries in this field) have moved forward since the normalization of diplomatic relations in 1972 and that they should be pushed further," Yang was quoted as telling Kato. Kato, a cabinet minister, agreed with Yang, according to an agency spokesman.

Yang, who is in Tokyo en route home after a trip to the United States, is the first People's Liberation Army leader to visit Tokyo. Yang visited the U.S. for talks with Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger and Vice President George Bush.

In the meeting with Kato, Yang also said good relations between Beijing and Tokyo contribute to the stability and peace of Asia and the world. Xu Xin, No. 2 man of the Chinese Army, plans to visit Tokyo next month and is expected to discuss Kato's projected first trip to China, according to agency officials.

Yang later paid a courtesy call on Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe.

ABE MEETS UN PRESIDENT, URGES UN REFORM

OW191057 Tokyo KYODO in English 0735 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Tokyo, May 19 KYODO -- Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe called for United Nations reform in a meeting Monday with U.N. General Assembly President Jaime de Pinies. Abe also told De Pinies that the upcoming special U.N. session on Africa should study mid- and long-term solutions to drought, famine and other outstanding problems rather than pledging short-term financial aid.

De Pinies, a Spaniard, said he fully shares Abe's view and noted that African countries have to make independent efforts to fight population explosions as well as famine and other issues, a Foreign Ministry official said. The official said that an 18-member panel, created earlier this year to help implement U.N. reform, will hold a meeting in mid-June to draw up recommendations to restructure the world body.

Japan, the U.N.'s No. 2 contributor after the United States, was one of the sponsors of the creation of the U.N. reform panel and has been a key backer of U.N. reform. Abe underscored U.N. reform, arguing that the world body is a pillar of Japan's foreign diplomacy, the official said. Abe also told De Pinies that former Foreign Minister Saburo Okita will represent Japan at the special U.N. session on Africa May 27-31.

ECONOMIC PLANNING AGENCY SAYS GROWTH SLOWING

OW200200 Tokyo KYODO in English 0150 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Tokyo, May 20 KYODO -- The Japanese economy has been growing but its pace of expansion is slowing down, due mainly to the upsurge in value of the yen and its effect on small to medium-sized firms, a government report said Tuesday. The Economic Planning Agency (EPA) said in its monthly report that the yen's sharp appreciation has driven down exports, hurting Japan's mining and manufacturing production and shipments. "Economic growth seems to have been mixed even to the point of slowdown despite steady improvement in domestic demand," said the report on the Japanese economy for May.

The report, submitted by EPA Director General Wataru Hiraizumi to a meeting of Cabinet ministers in charge of economic affairs, expressed concern about the signs of deteriorating employment situation and business failures. The report said that the volume of exports rose 5.8 percent in April from a 2.4 percent drop in March, due apparently to an increase in car shipments to the United States in April, the first month of Japan's fiscal year. But exports sagged 2.1 percent in March and 0.3 percent in April on a-year-earlier basis, the report said.

Imports climbed 12.7 percent in April over the previous month and 7 percent over the year before due mainly to increases in manufactured and crude oil imports, it said. The weaker exports sent mining and manufacturing shipments sagging 1.6 percent in March from the previous month, marking three months of consecutive decline, the report said. The inventory of manufactured goods continued to grow, with a 0.1 percent increase in February and 1.9 percent in March, it said.

Mining and manufacturing production dropped 0.6 percent in March from the previous month due to slumping demand for machinery and transport equipment, it said. In contrast, consumer spending has been growing steadily through such outlets as department stores and chain stores, but growth in capital spending in housing and plant and equipment has been slowing, the report added.

MAEKAWA STRESSES NEED FOR STRUCTURAL REFORM

OW191039 Tokyo KYODO in English 0717 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Nagoya, May 19 KYODO -- Haruo Maekawa, former governor of the Bank of Japan, stressed the need for the government and business to implement changes in Japan's economic structure in a speech in Nagoya Monday. He told the ninth Japan-Canada businessmen's conference, that a report on industrial structure drawn up by a blue ribbon panel which he headed had been received by government and industry with "dissatisfaction and concern in Japan." But he said that for trade imbalances and other economic problems to be alleviated, Japan's export-oriented trade structure, as well as the balance between domestic and external demand, would have to be altered, in both the medium and long term.

Implementation of the Maekawa report recommendations, which include restructuring of the demand characteristics of the Japanese economy, shortening the Japanese workweek and expansion of domestic demand through tax cuts, import promotion and public works, will depend on individual business managers, Maekawa said. But the government "must put in place the environment" from which implementation can go forward, he added.

The former central banker refrained from commenting directly on the yen-dollar exchange rate, but said in response to a question that it is imperative that the Japanese distribution system begin passing savings from the higher value of the yen and lower energy costs on to Japanese consumers. "Because the change in the yen has happened very rapidly, we have yet to see a positive impact (on consumer prices) unless the distribution mechanism channel is changed, that merit will not be passed on to consumers... and that is what we strongly appeal (be done)."

Maekawa, the second keynote speaker at the meeting of more than 450 senior Japanese and Canadian executives, also agreed with the initial speaker that Japan-Canada economic relations cannot be considered outside the triangular relationship among the two and the United States. Wendy Dobson, president of the C.D. Howe Institute, a leading economic thinktank in Canada, pointed to free trade negotiations between Canada and the United States as having potentially vast effects on the relations of both countries with Japan.

She said if the two largest North American countries do conclude a free trade pact, Japan will have to operate within that framework. "With the moves toward a Canadian-U.S. free trade area, with currency realignment now under way between North America and Japan and Japan's emergence as a major creditor, the triangular economic relationship has immense possibilities for trade and investment," she said.

Japan's options in a North American free trade area will essentially boil down to four, Dobson said. "The first route would be for Japan to negotiate membership in the North American free trade area." The second, she said, would be for Japan and other trading partners of the U.S. and Canada to be offered admission in key areas of the relationship and the third would be through multilateral negotiation at the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade using the Canada-U.S. experience as a model for global trade liberalization.

A fourth possibility would be that increased direct Japanese investment in North America could allow Japanese companies to take advantage of some free trade arrangements between the two countries, Dobson said. "(But) strengthening the economic relationship between Japan and Canada will require deliberate policies and actions by governments and the private sectors in both countries. If the will to change exists, the trade and investment opportunities are there to be developed," Dobson told the business leaders.

The delegates later divided into six sectoral groups for specific discussions on problems and ways to cooperate. The meetings among executives from the energy, financial, tourism, manufacturing, metal and mineral, and agriculture, fishery and wood product sectors will continue Tuesday. A final plenary session will be held Wednesday.

PYONGYANG RALLY OBSERVING KWANGJU UPRISING HELD

SK180947 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0900 GMT 18 May 86

[Excerpts] Pyongyang May 18 (KCNA)--A Pyongyang mass meeting was held Saturday in the Pyongyang indoor stadium to commemorate the 6th anniversary of the heroic Kwangju popular uprising. It was attended by the working people of different strata and students, over 10,000 in all.

Kim Pong-chu, Presidium member of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland and chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, made a speech.

Representatives of different circles made speeches.

Present at the meeting were comrade So Yun-sok, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, chief secretary of the Pyongyang municipal party committee and chairman of the Pyongyang municipal people's committee, leading officials of the party and social organizations and university presidents.

On this occasion papers today editorially stress that the anti-U.S. anti-fascist struggle of the South Korean people will surely win victory.

Kim Pong-chu Speaks

SK190755 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1100 GMT 17 May 86

[Speech by Kim Pong-chu, chairman of the DFRF Central Committee and of the GFTUK Central Committee, at a mass meeting held at the Pyongyang Gymnasium in Pyongyang on 17 May -- recorded]

[Text] Comrades, we greet the significant 6th anniversary of the heroic Kwangju people's uprising under circumstances in which all workers have brought about a great upsurge on all fronts of socialist construction by upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's New Year's message and the decision of the 11th plenary session of the 6th party Central Committee and in which the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle of the South Korean people and students to achieve independence and democracy has been stepped up in an unprecedented manner.

The heroic Kwangju people's uprising was the people's just, democratic, and nation-saving anti-imperialist and antifascist struggle in which the people rose to oppose the maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges to resurrect the fascist Yusin system and to achieve the democratic development of the South Korean society and the country's peaceful reunification and was an armed mass uprising in which all the citizens, turning themselves into warriors, waged a death-defying struggle against the puppet clique's vast regular army forces. [applause]

Following the elimination of the Yusin dictator in October 1979, the spirit of independence, democracy, and reunification rapidly increased among the South Korean people. Perplexed by this, the military and fascist clique of Chon Tu-hwan, boss of the Yusin remnants, unprecedently kicked up fascist, tyrannical rackets against the patriotic people and democrats after extensively issuing a decree of a state of emergency throughout South Korea on 17 May 1980 under the patronage of the U.S. imperialists. Thus, the fascist clique greatly enraged the broad strata of the South Korean people and touched off the Kwangju people's uprising after all.

With the demonstration struggle of Chonnam University students on 18 May as an inception, the Kwangju citizens and students dashed to the streets of resistance, chanting the slogans, "Repeal the decree of the state of emergency," "Abrogate the Yusin system," and "Chon Tu-hwan must resign." They seized the city after banishing martial law army troops, which tried to suppress their just and patriotic struggle, to the suburbs. The uprisers destroyed and burned fascist ruling and government-patronized agencies in 75 donges and 459 vehicles of various kinds and captured more than 5,400 weapons of various kinds and hundreds of thousands of ammunition.

The total number of people who participated in the uprising was more than 1,000,000 including workers, peasants, students, unemployed people, intellectuals, small merchants, religious figures, and businessmen from Kwangju and from areas surrounding it and core fighting members from Seoul and from other areas.

Under the worst circumstances in which the entire city was encircled by the enemy in all directions and in which the supply of drinking water and food was cut, the uprisers defended the city with a do-or-die spirit for 15 days by organizing autonomous and armed organizations, such as a people's fighting committee and a citizens' army and by waging the struggle in an organized manner. [applause]

Perplexed by the fierce struggle of the participants in the Kwangju people's uprising, the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring committed the most brutal and outrageous act of mass holocaust in history. The U.S. imperialists issued a tyrannical instruction to suppress the uprisers with iron fists after transferring puppet army troops from several infantry divisions and tank troops under their control to the fascist clique. After issuing a martial law to the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces occupying South Korea, they backed up the barbarous and murderous act of the military hooligans by deploying various warships, including aircraft carriers, and aircraft in South Korea and in areas surrounding it. Under the instigation of the U.S. imperialists, the fascist clique mobilized more than 70,000 vast forces, including troops from the special airborne task force, which was notorious in murderous operations against the citizens, more than 150 tanks and armored cars, more than 100 guns, large helicopters, and even missiles.

While driving the rascal paratroopers from the special airborne force to the site of the uprising after having them take hallucinogens, the fascist ring issued murderous instructions, saying that it would not matter if they killed 70 percent of the Kwangju citizens and that they must kill young men. Not satiated by indiscriminately slaughtering the uprisers by using poisonous chemical weapons, including nerve gas bombs, it unhesitatingly committed the bestial and barbarous acts of killing school girls by cutting off their breasts and of brutally killing fetuses by cutting the bellies of pregnant women and taking them out. [shouts]

Because of the barbarous mass holocaust by the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring, more than 5,000 people were killed and more than 14,000 people were wounded, and more than 1,700 innocent people were killed and wounded in Mokpo, Hwasun, Naju, Yosu, and Suncheon. Kwangju was virtually turned into a sea of blood and into a city of death. History does not know such human butchers as the military Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique which has slaughtered thousands of the fellow countrymen en masse in a most brutal manner.

The Kwangju people's uprising was the largest and most fierce mass riot in the history of the modern liberation struggle of the Asian people to oppose despotic rule and to achieve democracy and was a heroic people's uprising in which the uprisers struggled for 15 days against a matchlessly vast antirevolutionary force under the occupation of the imperialist aggressive forces. This struggle was unprecedented in size, period, and tenacious and fierce nature. [applause]

Although the Kwangju people's uprising was thwarted by brutal and outrageous tyrannical measures -- through the use of bayonets -- this uprising added a brilliant chapter to the history of the South Korean people's anti-U.S. and antifascist nation-saving struggle and of the liberation struggle of the oppressed people of the world.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The Kwangju people's heroic uprising, in which many people, simultaneously rising, courageously struggled holding arms, greatly shook the foundation of fascist rule in South Korea and caused the U.S. imperialists and the military and fascist elements, their stooges, to tremble in uneasiness and panic.

The Kwangju people's uprising greatly shook the foundation of the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule and provided an opportunity for bringing about a new turn in the history of the anti-U.S. nation-saving struggle of the South Korean people. With the Kwangju people's uprising as the momentum, the fantasy with regard to the U.S. imperialists has been destroyed in South Korea, and the brunt of the struggle has been directed toward the U.S. imperialist aggressors. The Kwangju people's uprising also greatly encouraged the struggle of the oppressed people of the world to achieve national liberation and independence. The immortal exploits performed by the Kwangju warriors will shine forever in the history of the anti-imperialist and antifascist struggle of the South Korean people, and their noble fighting spirit will live forever in the hearts of our people and the people of the world. [applause]

Availing myself of this occasion of marking the sixth anniversary of the heroic Kwangju people's uprising and on behalf of the all the people of the northern half of the Republic, I express noble respect for the uprisers who courageously struggled to achieve independence, democracy, and reunification during the fighting period and feelings of deep condolence for those patriots who were sacrificed on the streets of resistance and for their bereaved families.

Comrades, even though the warriors in the Kwangju struggle attained immortal feats during the popular uprising by displaying their patriotic and invincible spirit, they could not realize their aspirations for democracy and the peaceful reunification of the country. This has left a serious lesson in the South Korean people's struggle for liberation. The Kwangju popular uprising has taught the South Korean people that if they are to win their struggle for freedom, democracy, and the peaceful reunification of the country, they must wage a struggle against, among others, the U.S. imperialists, who are a colonial and military fascist ruler in South Korea and must put forth as a priority task a struggle to liquidate the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule.

As has been shown in the Kwangju popular uprising and the ensuing South Korean situation, it is the U.S. imperialists that are the actual rulers in South Korea and it is also the U.S. imperialists that block and suppress the South Korean people's struggle for independence, democracy, and reunification behind the scenes. The U.S. imperialists do not want to see the South Korean society embark upon the road toward democratic development and are only interested in taking this place as their eternal colonial, military base. Proceeding from this, they have constantly enforced the military, fascist rule for the past 40 years. The U.S. imperialists are talking about the political development or the democratic development in South Korea as though they are interested in the democratization of the South Korean society. This is nothing but a trick designed to conceal such a nature of theirs and a plot designed to deceive public opinion at home and abroad.

The Kwangju popular uprising has also taught the South Korean people that if they are to win their struggle for liberation, they must wage a pan-national, joint struggle under a unified command, while forming a close solidarity with the broad section of South Korea and the people of all walks of life, and must respond to the enemy's frantic suppression with force with skilled strategy and tactics.

Even though the courageous citizens, youths, and students in Kwangju armed themselves with weapons taken from the enemy and waged an indomitable struggle against the oppressors, thus wholly demonstrating their heroic spirits, Seoul, Pusan, Taegu, and other cities and towns did not join in this struggle and the broad strata of the South Korean people did not respond to this struggle. In this way, they could not break up and weaken the enemy's suppression offensive and could not prevent the enemy's suppression with force and its division and dissolution maneuvers because they could not strongly form their own struggle organizations. This taught the South Korean people that if the barehanded and bare-fisted popular masses are to win the struggle against the aggressors and the fascist rulers with even their claws armed, they must not only well organize their own struggle ranks but also organize and wage a joint struggle throughout South Korea under a unified command.

Learning this lesson of blood from the Kwangju popular struggle, the South Korean people, youths, and students have embarked their struggle upon the road of new development for the past 6 years. Taking the Kwangju popular uprising as an opportunity, they, clearly seeing the U.S. imperialists' vicious colors, among other things, directed the spearheads of struggle to the U.S. imperialists and highly raised the flames of the anti-U.S. struggle for independence against the U.S. imperialists' colonial subjugation, war, and national division policy. While putting forth anti-U.S. slogans for independence at the vanguard of their struggle, the South Korean people, youths, and students have developed their movement into waging popular anti-U.S. struggles, including the struggles of burning the U.S. Stars and Stripes and of setting fire to the American Cultural Centers in Kwangju, Pusan, and Taegu and the struggle of occupying the American Cultural Center in the heart of Seoul last year.

This year, in particular, they waged a stubborn struggle, while shouting such anti-U.S., antiwar, and antinuclear slogans as "Yankee, go home," "Remove the U.S. nuclear bases," and "we resolutely oppose the "Team Spirit" exercise." On 29 April, some 8,000 students of 16 universities throughout South Korea waged demonstration struggles, while shouting slogans demanding the withdrawal of U.S. forces and the removal of U.S. nuclear bases, after holding meetings to execute the killer U.S. imperialists and the fascist puppets and a meeting to organize the national federation of students for the anti-imperialist and antifascist struggle for the nation and democracy. Following this, on 3 May, tens of thousands of students, workers, and youths in Inchon waged the bold anti-U.S. struggle of burning the effigy of U.S. President Reagan and the U.S. flag, while shouting such slogans as "Let us remove the U.S. imperialists" and "The U.S. imperialists must withdraw."

The South Korean youths, students, and people are waging a vigorous antifascist, and antidictatorial struggle, as well as an anti-U.S. struggle. The South Korean youths, students, and people formed various struggle organizations, including the committee for the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle for independence and democratization [Chaminty], the committee for the anti-imperialist and antifascist struggle for the nation and democratization [Minmintu], and the federation of the mass movement for democracy and reunification [Mintongnyon], and are waging an antifascist struggle for democratization in a more organized and stubborn manner, while pledging to no longer tolerate the dictatorial rule, thus greatly shaking the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique's brutal ruling system at its roots.

The campaign to collect 10 million signatures for constitutional revision is being vigorously waged in South Korea and is being expanded and developed into a mass movement that is being conducted by the people of all walks of life throughout South Korea. [applause]

Following the 11 March meeting to inaugurate the Seoul chapter for the signature collection campaign, some 20,000 attended a meeting to inaugurate the Pusan chapter for the signature collection campaign and waged a demonstration struggle on 23 March; some 300,000 in Kwangju on 30 March; some 200,000 in Taegu on 5 April; some 100,000, in Taejon on 19 April; and some 20,000, in Chongju on 27 April. On 3 May, when the puppet clique was blocking the holding of the meeting to inaugurate the Inchon chapter with force, a mass struggle was waged to protest this. On 10 May, a meeting to inaugurate the Masan chapter was held and a demonstration struggle was followed with the attendance of tens of thousands of people, thus embarrassing the enemy.

The struggle by the South Korean youths, students, and people is a just patriotic struggle to liquidate the colonial fascist rule by the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring and to realize national independence and democracy. [applause]

In the name of this mass rally, I extend my warm brotherly support and encouragement to the South Korean people of all walks of life, youths, students, and democratic figures, who are waging a vigorous struggle to realize their noble aspirations for independence, democracy, and reunification despite all sorts of suppression maneuvers by the enemy. [applause; shouting of slogans]

The past 6 years in South Korea since the Kwangju situation clearly showed that the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique is a group of human butchers whose atrocious and violent nature is surpassing that of all other fascist dictators. While enforcing a dictatorial rule -- more barbarously than its previous Yusin dictator -- by mobilizing large-scale suppression organizations and force that cannot be found in any other countries in the world, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is brutally suppressing the people of all walks of life, youths, and students, who hope for independence, democracy, and reunification. While directing the spearhead of suppression on campuses, the fascist clique, in particular, is frantically suppressing the youths and students. The fascist recently stationed uniformed and plainclothes policemen at all universities, where demonstrations are likely to take place; decided to deploy riot police onto campuses as soon as demonstrations begin; and established a police command post at Seoul National University, thus turning campuses into a field of action for the fascist killers.

In addition to this, by mobilizing more than 2,000 police forces, the fascist clique closed down Songgyunwan University in April this year by force on the grounds that students of this university had opposed maneuvers to conscript them by force. The fascist clique committed the barbarous act of arresting and of taking more than 390 students to puppet army frontline units on charges of rising in a struggle to oppose coercive conscription.

The fascist elements are extensively carrying out search operations against the core members of the student movement and against those students who led the demonstration in Inchon, saying that the student movement has assumed a radical and left-leaning nature threatening the system. In particular, what we should view seriously is the fact that while preposterously linking patriotic students with us, the South Korean fascist clique is trying to cruelly punish them by terming them as those who tolerate communists. We will never tolerate this conspiratorial maneuver of the South Korean puppets, which is a premeditated and willful maneuver to find an excuse for suppressing students who demand independence, democracy, and reunification.

In addition to the struggle of the student, the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique has cruelly suppressed the signature collection campaign of the opposition party and off-stage democratic forces, which demand democracy, by terming this campaign as a criminal act, and has unhesitatingly carried out conspiratorial maneuvers to divide the student movement and the movement of the opposition party and off-stage forces.

It is the hackneyed method of the South Korean puppets to fan the anticommunist sentiment of confrontation whenever it has been driven into a corner. Facing a serious political crisis because of the strong anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle of the South Korean people and students, the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique has carried out a conspiratorial anticommunist maneuver under the pretext of the nonexistent threat of southward invasion in an attempt to divert the people's attention, has aggravated relations between the North and South, and has heightened tension in the country.

As is well known, we have exerted every possible effort to ease tension on the Korean peninsula, to improve relations between the North and South, and to achieve peace and the peaceful reunification of the country. We have long repeatedly made it clear that, no matter what situation may develop in South Korea, we have no intention of interfering in it. In particular, we have made it clear that we have no intention of disturbing the internal sector of South Korea.

In order to turn relations of mistrust, enmity, and confrontation between the North and South into relations of trust, reconciliation, and unity by progressing the North-South dialogue, which was arranged after a long interval, and to provide decisively favorable conditions for the country's peaceful reunification, we have exerted every possible effort by initiatively advancing this year a new, peaceful proposal for suspending large-scale military exercises. Nevertheless, the South Korean puppets have traversed the road of causing the North-South dialogue to be suspended and to extremely aggravate the situation on the Korean peninsula by staging the "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercise, the largest experimental nuclear war, with the United States.

When their large-scale war exercise rackets faced strong denunciation at home and abroad, they much more frantically fanned the sentiment of confrontation and war zeal by conducting false and proposterous propaganda that we might commit armed provocations and launch a surprise attack with the 1986 Asian Games and the 1988 Olympics as the momentum. Before the cannon smoke of the "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercise disappeared, they kicked up military provocation rackets by successively staging large-scale war exercises, such as the "Ttangbol-86" and the "Piho-86."

By holding an annual security consultative meeting, the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique decided to further strengthen the "Team Spirit" war exercise, saying that a few years from now will be a very important period. They discussed the matters of securing war stockpile material by 1988 by continuously placing South Korea under a U.S. nuclear umbrella and deploying in South Korea larger quantities of military hardware, such as various kinds of missiles and rockets, and of accelerating the work of militarization and economization [kyongjehwa].

In particular, on 24 April, the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique unhesitatingly committed the bestial, piratic, and barbarous act of sinking trawler No 1,390 belonging to the Kosong Fishery Station, our peaceful fishing boat, on the open East Sea and of killing fishermen by mobilizing warships and by shelling this fishing boat, thus causing us to gnash our teeth. As a result, the situation in our country has been extremely aggravated, and the situation has developed to a dangerous state to the extent that a war might break out at any moment.

The U.S. imperialists are totally responsible for causing the struggle of the people in South Korea to achieve freedom and democracy to face the dismal state of oppression by bayonets and for leading the situation in the country to the dangerous state of the verge of war. Proceeding from a wild desire to hold on to South Korea forever as a colonial military base, the U.S. imperialists neither want to withdraw from South Korea nor want to allow South Korea to traverse the road of democratization.

In an attempt to prevent South Korea from becoming a second Philippines, the U.S. imperialists have conceived of all kinds of conspiracies by masterminding the Chon Tu-hwan ring by successively sending bosses of the White House and the Departments of State and Defense to South Korea. While saying in words only that they welcome the democratic development of South Korea, the U.S. imperialists have actually run amok frantically to maintain the fascist dictatorial system by continuously patronizing such a dictator as Chon Tu-hwan.

On behalf of all the Korean people, I bitterly denounce the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique for turning all of South Korea into an arena plagued by fascism and into a most dangerous powderkeg of nuclear war by trampling underfoot the desire of the participants in the Kwangju people's uprising for independence, democracy, and reunification. [shouts]

The noble desire ardently cherished by the participants in the Kwangju people's uprising on the streets of resistance should be met in South Korea at the earliest possible date. The only way to meet this desire is to make South Korean society independent and democratic. The occupation of and colonial rule over South Korea by the U.S. imperialists are the constant source of confrontation and war in our country and are the cause of all disasters suffered by the South Korean people. The United States is not the protector, aid giver, and friend of the South Korean people. If the U.S. forces withdraw from South Korea and if their colonial rule ends, there is no reason for our people to quarrel with one another in the North and South. There is also no reason for peace to be threatened.

Upholding higher the anti-U.S. banner of independence, the South Korean students and the people should continuously and resolutely struggle to end the U.S. imperialists' atrocious colonial rule that has continued for more than 40 years, to force the U.S. forces to withdraw, and to restore the people's sovereignty. [applause]

The nuclear weapons that the United States have brought and their war maneuvers have gravely threatened peace in our country. By continuously and vigorously waging the antiwar and antinuclear movement, the South Korean people and students should smash the maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists to provoke a new war and should check and foil the policy of turning South Korea into a nuclear base.

Along with the anti-U.S. struggle, the South Korean students and the people should continuously and vigorously wage the antifascist struggle to achieve democracy. It is the intolerable disgrace of the people for us to see that the dictatorial ruling system established by the U.S. imperialists after World War II has continued to remain in South Korea. The South Korean students and the people should continuously and positively struggle to bury the dictatorial rule of the Chon Tu-hwan ring and to achieve the democratization of South Korean society.

Reunifying the divided country is the people's greatest task that should not be delayed. In order to achieve the country's reunification, foreign forces' interference in the Korean question should end, and conditions and circumstances should be provided so that Koreans themselves can resolve the question of the country's reunification. Because of this, we demand that tripartite talks be held at the earliest possible date with the equal participation of us, the United States, and South Korea. At the same time, we strongly demand that all the military provocative maneuvers to destroy the atmosphere of North-South dialogue and to increase tension be brought to an end and that a true atmosphere of dialogue -- an atmosphere for detente and for reunification -- be provided decisively. [applause]

The U.S. imperialists should not instigate the South Korean authorities to traverse the road of confrontation, war, and perpetual division and should unconditionally withdraw from South Korea, taking with them their aggressive forces and all lethal weapons, including nuclear weapons. [shouts]

In order to provide favorable conditions for alleviating tension and for achieving peaceful reunification on the Korean peninsula, the 24th Olympics should be cohosted by the North and South of Korea. By hosting the Olympics in Seoul, South Korea, the U.S. imperialists and their stooges are trying to divide our country forever by concocting two Koreas. Because of this, we resolutely oppose the holding of the Olympics in Seoul, South Korea, only, and we once again demand that the Olympics be cohosted by the North and South of our country without fail to meet the spirit of the Olympics. [applause] When all the Korean people in the North and South rise in the pan-national struggle to achieve peace and the peaceful reunification of the country by firmly uniting regardless of differences in ideologies and in religious beliefs, the U.S. imperialists will be unable to withstand and will withdraw from South Korea, and our Korean people will achieve the fatherland's reunification without fail through their own effort. [applause]

Today, the people of the northern half of the Republic are assigned the weighty but honorable task of smashing the maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets to provoke a new war, to accelerate socialist construction, and to expedite the attainment of the historic cause of the fatherland's reunification. Firmly uniting around the great leader and around our party, all workers should further accelerate the cause of imbuing society with the chuche idea by vigorously carrying out the three revolutions -- ideological, technological, and cultural. For the time being, they should bring about a great revolutionary upsurge in all sectors and units of socialist construction by upholding the programmatic task set forth by the respected and beloved leader in his New Year's message and at the 11th plenary session of the 6th party Central Committee.

The future path of our people upholding the banner of the chuche idea by holding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in high esteem and by following the tested leadership of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is promised with victory and glory. [applause] Let us all firmly unite around the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and much more vigorously struggle to achieve the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification and to complete the chuche revolutionary cause. [applause; shouts]

Worker Speaks

SK191149 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1100 GMT 17 May 86

[Speech by Hwang Hong-si, a representative of the workers, at a mass meeting held at the Pyongyang Gymnasium in Pyongyang on 17 May -- recorded]

[Text] Comrades: May, the month when the flames of antifascist resistance for democracy burned in the land of Kwangju, has come. Whenever greeting this month, our working class proudly recalls the heroic struggle of the Kwangju working class, our class brothers, who rose up as one for independence, democracy, reunification, liberated the whole city, and defended the liberated city for more than 10 days: the coal miners at Hwasun coal mine who bravely rushed to the city of resistance, carrying mine explosives; workers at a machine plant who rose up in the resistance, firmly holding hammers in hand, with the firm determination to struggle to the end; and workers in the transportation field who struggled setting up barricades with buses and other vehicles and breaking through the bullets and shells of the murderers!

Such a struggle of the Kwangju workers was indeed an expression of the stern stand of the working class against the class enemies and a great demonstration of the indomitable spirit of the working class as the advance guard of classes. [applause]

Advancing in the face of the armored vehicles of the puppet airborne troops while carrying explosives in his bus, a bus driver of a Kwangju bus company said: Comrades, let us run at full speed. Let us rush forward. Do not hesitate. I have seven family members whom I should support. But, I do not hesitate. We, workers, bear the destiny of the South Korean people on our shoulders. Without the blood of our workers, democratization in South Korea cannot be achieved.

The voices of the workers who shouted while they were dying after destroying the enemies' armored vehicles with human bombs are still echoing in our hearts. However, what happened then? The U.S. imperialists and the fascist murderers mercilessly trampled underfoot the voices of Kwangju workers and citizens with bayonets. The U.S. imperialists ordered the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique to suppress the Kwangju citizens with iron fists. They handed the puppet army units which were under their control and even tanks, armored vehicles, and missiles over the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique. Thus, they submerged Kwangju city in a sea of blood.

Murderer Chon Tu-hwan perpetrated the atrocity of murdering the fellow countrymen, which incurs the wrath of heaven and man, with the mobilization of some 70,000 puppet troops, including the notorious airborne special forces troops, some 150 tanks and armored vehicles, some 100 artillery pieces, large-type helicopters, and even missiles. The airborne special forces troops, lusting after human blood stabbed youths and students to death and ran over teenagers and the demonstrating masses with armored vehicles. They threw injured demonstrators down from high-rise buildings. What a brutal and barbarous act this is! Indeed, the Kwangju genocide perpetrated by the Chon Tu-hwan murderous clique is the most barbarous act of slaughter unprecedented in history. History has never witnessed such a brutal nature.

The U.S. imperialists were precisely the manipulators of the Kwangju genocide. They are the vicious enemies blocking the South Korean people's desire for independence, democracy, and reunification. They are precisely the aggressors who are insulting our Korean people.

The Kwangju genocide has clearly taught the South Korean workers that the U.S. imperialists are aggressors and murderers, not supporters and friends. Indeed, the U.S. imperialists are the murderers who manipulated behind the scenes the Kwangju genocide. The U.S. imperialists cannot escape the blame for this.

Pooling the voices of all of our working class, I sternly condemn, with surging national indignation, the U.S. imperialist aggressors, who perpetrated the Kwangju genocide, who established the present military, fascist, dictatorial regime on the sea of blood in Kwangju, and who have turned South Korea into the most miserable living hell in the latter part of the 20th century, as well as their stooge, the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique. [applause, shouts of slogans]

What has the blood shed by the fighters of the Kwangju resistance brought to South Korea? The Kwangju incident has led workers to struggle against the United States; youths and students to struggle against the United States; and democratic personages and intellectuals to wage the anti-U.S. struggle for independence. We are now seeing the brave reality of anti-U.S. struggle in which the effigy of the U.S. President is burned and the U.S. flag is burned in the face of the pro-U.S. dictators. We are listening to the voices of resistance against the United States echoing throughout South Korea.

How can they block these voices? The U.S. imperialists should withdraw from South Korea at once. If the aggressors do not withdraw by themselves, they will have to be driven out and will have to pay dearly for this.

The South Korean workers and people have lived for over 40 years under the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule, which is more miserable than the Japanese imperialists' rule. Therefore, they are struggling not to allow U.S. imperialist domination and interference any more. The South Korean workers and people clearly know that only the Chon Tu-hwan ring needs the U.S. imperialists but the South Korean people do not need them. We strongly appeal to the South Korean workers to more resolutely and more vigorously struggle to withdraw the U.S. imperialist aggression forces from South Korea, to regain national sovereignty, and to sweep away the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist dictatorship. [applause, shouts of slogans]

NODONG SINMUN ON KWANGJU UPRISING ANNIVERSARY

SK180515 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2138 GMT 17 May 86

[NODONG SINMUN 18 May editorial: "The South Korean People's Anti-U.S., Antifascist Struggle Will Triumph Without Fail"]

[Text] Today we are marking the sixth anniversary of the heroic Kwangju popular uprising, which recorded a shining chapter in the history of the South Korean people's antifascist struggle for democratization. The Kwangju popular uprising was a mass riot participated in by the masses of all walks of life, including youths, students, workers, peasants, intellectuals, and religious personages. It was also a high form of resistance struggle for national salvation which resisted, with arms, the armed oppressors. The uprising was caused by the expanded imposition of martial law throughout South Korea by the fascist military Chon Tu-hwan clique as well as by the fascist offensive launched against the patriotic and democratic forces calling for the realization of democratization.

The tyrannical and evil attack on the democratic forces provoked great outrage among the people and gave rise to a mass resistance struggle.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Exploitation and oppression always invite resistance from the people. It is inevitable for the South Korean people to struggle against the oppressors for their own freedom and liberation.

Shouting slogans that called for the revocation of martial law, for an abolition of the Yusin system, for the release of the imprisoned, and for Chon Tu-hwan's resignation, the masses rose up, arming themselves with weapons obtained from raids made on the puppet police boxes and armories, and fought bravely against the troops enforcing martial law.

The resistance struggle, which was participated in by hundreds of thousands of the masses, continued for 10 days and the masses seized such puppet ruling institutions as the city government and provincial government buildings. It continued to spread into 17 cities and counties in the province and even into other provinces.

Cholla Province is a place where in the past the beacon fire of the Kabo Peasant War was raised to resist the oppression of the feudal rulers and invasions of outside forces; raging waves of students' anti-Japanese struggle rode against the Japanese imperialists' oppression and their contempt for the Korean people; and the flames of the riots in Yosu and Suncheon counties burst forth against the Syngman Rhee's dictatorial rule.

The Kwangju uprising, which broke out in the patriotic traditions of the preceding anti-imperialist, antifeudal, and antifascist struggles, was a historical event that is particularly significant in the struggles for freedom and democracy. The Kwangju popular uprising, an unprecedentedly large and fierce mass riot in the history of the modern liberation struggles of the peoples in the Orient, lent great dignity to our peoples and greatly encouraged the world's oppressed peoples who are struggling for their national sovereignty and freedom.

The uprising shook the foundations of the U.S. imperialists' and their lackey the fascist military Chon Tu-hwan clique's fascist terrorist colonial rule and drove them into uncontrollable confusion. The fascist military clique committed the great atrocities of massacring thousands of demonstrating masses and numerous people -- atrocities that can never be forgiven for thousands of years to come -- by mobilizing some 70,000 heavily armed puppet troops, aircraft, tanks, artillery, and even missiles to quell the uprising.

The slaughter which submerged the whole nation in a sea of blood and laid corpses on top of corpses was executed under the control of the U.S. imperialists. The very U.S. imperialists who wear the mask of human rights advocates incited the puppet army divisions under their command to the slaughter by transferring operational command rights to the puppets.

Through the great massacre in Kwangju, the Chon Tu-hwan ring demonstrated that it is nothing but a group of human butchers capable of unscrupulously slaughtering its own fellow countrymen in order to maintain its power and that the U.S. imperialists are not aid-givers or friends of the South Korean people, but murderers and the enemy.

The Kwangju popular uprising has become a new milestone in the South Korean people's struggle for freedom and provides them an opportunity to push forward their antifascist struggle for democratization more vigorously by combining it with the anti-U.S. struggle for independence.

In the days that followed the Kwangju popular uprising, the South Korean youths and students fought strongly, calling on the United States to leave South Korea without delay and stop interfering in the internal affairs of South Korea, while setting ablaze the American Cultural Centers in Kwangju, Pusan, Taegu, and Chunchon and other places and burning the Stars and Stripes.

Last May students in Seoul, after seizing the U.S. Information Service building in the center of Seoul, demanded that the United States publicly apologize for its role in the great Kwangju massacre, holding it accountable for its responsibility with regard to the massacre, and that it stop supporting the military dictatorship.

The fact that the South Korean youths and students have turned the brunt of their struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors by attacking the U.S. Information Service, the hotbed of colonial rule, demonstrates that their mass movement for the attainment of freedom against subjugation and oppression through struggle is developing onto a new high stage.

Through their experience, the South Korean youths and students have learned to preserve neither their democratic rights and freedoms nor their right to exist, not to mention their exercise of Sovereign rights, as long as the U.S. imperialists are allowed to remain in South Korea. Had it not been for the armed forces that the U.S. imperialists supplied, Kwangju would not have become such a tragic place of bloodletting. How can it be an accidental phenomenon that anti-U.S. sentiment has grown so drastically in South Korea in the wake of the Kwangju incident [sabyon]?

The antifascist struggle for democratization against the Chon Tu-hwan ring's fascist military rule has also grown strong. Since the Philippines situation [satae], the South Korean youths and students, who had staged the antifascist struggle for democratization against the dictatorial rule by forming various forms of student organizations, have been holding mass and staging demonstration struggles more vigorously, demanding the end of the dictatorial rule and the resignation of the dictator.

The mass movement which is surging forward in South Korea has dealt a great blow to the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule and is now hastening the Chon Tu-hwan ring's political crisis and its isolation at home and about the puppet Chon Tu-hwan, whose hands are soaked with the blood shed by the patriots, has been branded as a murderer and a heinous strangler of democracy not only by the South Korean people, but also by the world's freedom-loving and justice-respecting people, becoming the subject of their curses and hatred.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring, which finds itself surrounded by foes on all sides in the face of the unanimous resistance from public opinion at home and abroad, has been uttering such empty words as political development and building of a welfare society in a bid to erase the image of the blood-smeared Kwangju from the people's memory at all costs and to bring the situation under control by beautifying the reality in South Korea. However, nothing has been done to improve the situation in South Korea in the days since the Kwangju incident and the act of trampling underfoot human rights has become more serious. In the last few months alone, countless youths and students who rose in demonstrations demanding democratization have been arrested and imprisoned after being branded as rioters. Numerous students have been referred to trial with charges of violating the National Security Law, a fascist evil law that far exceeds the Japanese imperialists' law for the maintenance of public peace.

The campuses have become a stage where the armed police go berserk and the participants in the labor disputes are being sought with arrest warrants. The South Korean people are unable to exercise their voting rights and their petition movement launched to call for their voting rights is subject to legal restrictions.

While whipping up the confrontational conscisouness by spreading the theory of southward invasion, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is accelerating combat readiness designed to compete with us through the use of force. Its attitude of competition through the use of force is being pushed ahead under the pretext of coping with the North's subversive operations as the Asian and Olympic Games approach.

"Ttangbol-86" and "Piho-86," "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercise which they conducted together with the U.S. imperialists, and the Civil Defense drills which they conducted with the mobilization of even the puppet army, are the exercises in question. The war exercises conducted in succession, which have ruptured at one stroke various forms of dialogue that had been conducted between the North and South and led the situation into an acute phase resembling the eve of war, demonstrate that the dialogue prattled about by the puppets is a hoax and what they are interested in is perpetuating the division and achieving their long-term office while pursuing the line of confrontation with us.

It is none other than the U.S. imperialists who are chiefly responsible for having turned South Korea into a place where human rights are trampled underfoot as it is today and into a dangerous breeding ground of war. The U.S. imperialists are the organizers of the military purification coup and the 17 May violence which, after eliminating the former dictator whom they found to be worthless, pushed the puppet Chon Tu-hwan, a fascist military element, into power, all in order to maintain their colonial rule in South Korea. They also are the archvillains who are enforcing the most barbarous military terrorist rule through their instigation of the puppets.

Appearing recently in Seoul, U.S. Secretary of State Shultz said that a true move toward democratization is being carried out in South Korea, thus actively protecting the Chon Tu-hwan ring's fascist military dictatorship.

It is also none other than the United States that stands behind the scenes of whipping up confrontation between the North and South by kicking up anticommunist rackets, of encouraging division by standing in the way of reunification, and of increasing the danger of war.

U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger, who came to South Korea last April, assured the puppets with guarantees of placing South Korea under the protection of the U.S. nuclear umbrella, improving the early warning capabilities, expanding the exchange of strategic intelligence, deploying Stinger and Red Eye missiles, introducing anew ultramodern armored personnel carriers and F-16 fighter-bombers, stockpiling war materials, and of continuing the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises under the pretext of coping with the nonexistent southward invasion.

The U.S. imperialists' policy of invasion and war, which is becoming more serious with each passing day, is exacerbating tension and increasing the danger of war in Korea. Under circumstances in which a large number of nuclear weapons is being deployed in South Korea, if a war breaks out there, it will inevitably be changed into a nuclear war and rapidly expand beyond Korea's boundaries. The policy of turning South Korea into a country governed by fascism and maneuvers to provoke a new war pursued by the U.S. imperialists in South Korea are arousing serious concern among all the people who value justice, democracy, and peace.

The situation that has developed for the past 6 years since the Kwangju popular uprising has demonstrated that the South Korean people can never remain free as long as the U.S. imperialists remain in South Korea and the fascist Chon Tu-hwan clique's military terrorist rule continues.

It is the unanimous aspiration and demand of the South Korean people to oppose aggression and fascism of outside forces, to attain national sovereignty and democracy through struggle, to preserve peace against war and division, and to achieve reunification. It is a reflection of this demand that the mass struggle in South Korea is expanding and developing into a mass anti-U.S., antifascist, antiwar, and antinuclear peace demonstration struggle for the attainment of national sovereignty against the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression and war and for the preservation and consolidation of peace.

"Withdrawal of U.S. troops," "Opposition to nuclear weapons and nuclear bases," "Costaging of the Olympics," and "Opposition to the 'Team Spirit' joint military exercises," have become the basic slogans of the masses engaged in demonstrations. This is nothing but an expression of the indomitable will of the people who are now determined to live independent and free lives, while opposing all forms of subjugation and oppression.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring should set free the patriotic youths, students, democratic personages, and innocent residents who have been unjustly arrested and imprisoned without delay after stopping the suppression, abandon its maneuvers to entrench itself in office, and step down from power.

The U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and their policy of aggression are the source of all forms of misery suffered by the South Korean people. They are also the fundamental element that threatens peace in Korea and a decisive obstacle to national reunification.

If the United States really respect human rights and hopes that peace can be preserved in Korea and that the Korean question can be settled in a peaceful way, it should do something that is helpful to this end. It should leave South Korea, taking along nuclear weapons as a matter of course, and should take its hands off intervention off Korea, instead of instigating the fascist clique.

Independence, democracy, and peace are the longstanding historical aspirations of the South Korean youths, students, and people. No one can stop their advancing movement aimed at the realization of these aspirations. Only when sovereignty is attained once again, democratization is realized, and peace is preserved and consolidated on the Korean peninsula can the cause of national reunification be achieved. The South Korean youths, students, and people will never lower their banner of struggle until their aspirations have been realized and their righteous struggle will triumph without fail.

RADIO ON ANTIGOVERNMENT DEMONSTRATIONS IN SOUTH

SK172240 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1149 GMT 16 May 86

[Commentary by station commentator Cho Tu-ul: "Aspiration for Independence and Democracy Cannot Be Thwarted"]

[Text] As has been reported, on 14 May, with the approach of the 6th anniversary of the Kwangju popular uprising, more than 10,000 students from 33 universities throughout South Korea staged fierce anti-U.S. and antigovernment demonstration struggles, denouncing and condemning the atrocity of the Kwangju massacre by the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique.

Recalling the bloody days of 6 years ago, some 2,000 students of Chonnam University in Kwangju staged a fierce demonstration struggle, holding a rally to form the united league for anti-imperialism and antifascist struggle. Hoisting a red flag on the rooftop of a building of the school, the students burned two cars of the puppet police rascals who ran amok with repression by firing tear gas and persistently fought against the rascals by throwing stones and Molotov cocktails, setting up barricades.

Meanwhile, in Seoul that day, some 1,500 students of Yonsei University also staged a struggle, performing an outdoor drama exposing the atrocious Kwangju massacre by the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique. At Seoul University, some 300 students also staged a fierce demonstration struggle, chanting such slogans as "The U.S. imperialists who kicked off the Kwangju massacre must withdraw!" Some 800 students of Ewha Women's University held an event to declare the college liberated, forming a committee for boycotting classes, and staged demonstrations and sit-in struggles. Such anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle by the students is an expression of their firm will not to tolerate the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan clique that cruelly massacred the Kwangju uprisers. Their struggle is an extremely righteous one.

As has been widely known, when the students and citizens in Kwangju rose in a mass resistance struggle for the democratization of society and national reunification in May 1980, 6 years ago, the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan hooligans responded to this struggle with the most cruel massacre atrocity in history. Stressing that the uprisers should be suppressed by means of force, the U.S. imperialists drove the puppets to the site of massacre after handing over vast troops under the command of the commander of the U.S. imperialist aggressors forces in South Korea and such lethal weapons and modern means of massacre as tanks, armored cars, howitzers, airplanes, and missiles to the puppets.

Accordingly, traitor Chon Tu-hwan drove the puppet army troops to the site of atrocious massacre while raving that "you may kill 70 percent of the Kwangju citizens" and "cruelty is the basic nature of soldiers," and mercilessly killed more than 5,000 patriotic students and citizens and injured some 14,000 people during a period of only 10 days, thus committing a brutal atrocity.

Thus, it is quite normal for the South Korean youths and students to rise in the struggle against such murderers today. Through their practical experiences, the South Korean students and people have clearly realized that the U.S. imperialists are not their friends or helpers but are, rather, the most wicked aggressors and murderers.

Today they are keenly aware that as long as there is such a human butcher as traitor Chon Tu-hwan, they cannot avoid the national disasters which they are suffering in South Korea. The fact that the South Korean students are persistently fighting by holding aloft the banner of the anti-U.S. cause for independence and anti-dictatorship cause for democracy is based on such awareness.

The aspirations of the South Korean youths and students for the anti-U.S. cause for independence and anti-dictatorship cause for democracy cannot be thwarted by any force. With the support of the U.S. imperialists, traitor Chon Tu-hwan is perpetrating wholesale investigation of the patriotic students in an attempt to suppress the spirit of the South Korean students for the anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle, which is increasing with each passing day, while babbling that the student struggle has become a radical leftist act and is threatening the system.

Branding the demonstration struggle of the students who are calling for independence and democracy as an illegal violent act, the rascals are suppressing their struggle with guns and bayonets, frequently raiding and searching the campuses, and running amok with such fascist suppression of students as forcible conscription, arrest, imprisonment, and punishment. The Chon Tu-hwan clique again showed its nature as a filthy stooge of the U.S. imperialists and a cruel strangler of democracy by suppressing the just struggle of the South Korean students with guns and bayonets. The Chon Tu-hwan clique, which assumes the wielding of bayonets as a means for maintaining its power, is attempting to block the patriotic advance of the students with terrorist acts of resorting to guns and bayonets and firing tear gas. However, such an act is foolish.

The fascist repression will only evoke feelings of resistance among the masses, who demand national sovereignty and the freedom of the people, and will further enhance their zeal for struggle. This is shown by the fact that the South Korean students have resolutely risen in struggle, smashing the repressive cordon of the military fascists using their bodies as human bombs. The South Korean students will more vigorously carry out the anti-U.S. struggle for independence and anti-dictatorship struggle for democracy without yielding to any repression.

VIOLENT DEMONSTRATIONS MARK KWANGJU ANNIVERSARY

SK180850 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0833 GMT 18 May 86

[Text] Pyongyang May 18 (KCNA) -- Violent demonstrations are held every day in South Korea on the occasion of the sixth anniversary of the Kwangju uprising.

At a Roman Catholic cathedral in Kwangju, on the evening of May 16, more than 2,000 catholics and students, including ten odd family members of the victims in the Kwangju uprising, held services in memory of the victims in the uprising.

The crowd started a demonstration after the services and their number snowballed to more than 5,000 in a few minutes. They shouted "Down with Chon Tu-hwan" and "Down with the military dictatorship."

On the evening of May 17, more than 1,000 students and citizens in Seoul held an anti-U.S., anti-"government" demonstration, declaring that the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique are responsible for the Kwangju massacre. Upwards of 600 students of Koryo University on the 17th held memorial services for the victims in the Kwangju uprising and burned effigies symbolizing the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique with bitter hatred and curses at the human-butchers who plunged Kwangju into a sea of blood.

On the same day, hundreds of students of Yonsei University held memorial services for the Kwangju victims and staged a demonstration, denouncing the shocking massacre by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges. The "New Korea Democratic Party," the council for the promotion of democracy and other dissident organisations published statements on the same day on the occasion of the sixth anniversary of the Kwangju uprising. The statements contained the demands: "Release the political prisoners" and "United States, don't support the dictatorial 'regime.'" On May 14, more than 2,000 students of 6 universities in Honam District gathered at Chonnam University in Kwangju and held a meeting to inaugurate the Honam District University Federation of Anti-Imperialist, Anti-Fascist Struggle and staged a demonstration. They shouted "Drive out the U.S. imperialists."

SCIENCE DELEGATION RECEIVED BY HU YAOBANG

SK160434 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0418 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Pyongyang May 16 (KCNA) -- Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, met the scientists delegation of the Hamhung branch of the Korean Academy of Sciences headed by its Director Yi Sung-ki on May 14 in Zhongnanhai, Beijing, according to a report. A talk took place in a friendly atmosphere. Present there were Lu Jiaxi, president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, and Sin In-ha, Korean ambassador to China.

CHONG CHUN-KI MEETS BULGARIAN PAPER GROUP

SK200434 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0148 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Pyongyang May 20 (KCNA) -- Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki on May 19 met and had a friendly talk with the delegation of the Bulgarian paper OTECHSTVEN FRONT headed by its deputy editor-in-chief Kiril Panaiotov. Present on the occasion were Han Nae-chol, deputy editor-in-chief of MINJU CHOSON, and Vasil Hubchev, Bulgarian ambassador to Korea.

HO TAM MEETS WITH JAPAN'S NAGASAKI GROUP

SK200440 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0422 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Pyongyang May 20 (KCNA) -- Ho Tam, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, met and had a friendly talk Monday at Mansudae Assembly Hall with the Nagasaki, Japan, prefectural friendship delegation headed by Isamu Takada, governor of Nagasaki Prefecture, Japan. Present on the occasion were Chairman of the Friendship Association for the Promotion of Korea-Japan Amity Kim U-chong and Vice-Chairman of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries Pyon Sung-tok.

UNIFICATION COUNCIL URGES NORTH TO RESUME TALKS

SK200225 Seoul YONHAP in English 0217 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Taegu, Korea, May 20 (YONHAP) -- The South Korean Government will continue to use patience in urging North Korea to return to the dialogue table, South Korean Unification Minister Pak Tong-chin said Tuesday.

In an address to a ceremony marking the fifth anniversary of the establishment of the Central Council for National Unification Policy (CCNUK), Pak said that North Korea's "erroneous attitude" toward the dialogue constitutes one of the fundamental reasons for rough going in the inter-Korean dialogue.

About 2,000 CCNUK delegates from throughout South Korea attended the ceremony, held at the citizens' hall here, about 230 kilometers southeast of Seoul.

Pak said that the North Korean leaders have tried to link the inter-Korean dialogue to their basic unification strategy, which calls for the communization of the entire peninsula. He said that North Korea refuses to participate in the inter-Korean dialogue in a bid to obstruct the success of the 1988 Seoul Olympic Games and to promote its insistence on holding a "tripartite meeting" involving the United States and the two Koreas, which he said was designed to press for the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea. Pak said Pyongyang refuses the dialogue in an effort to obstruct the success of the 1988 Seoul Olympic Games.

North Korea will not be able to ignore forever the wishes of all the Korean people for peaceful reunification and improvement in relations between Seoul and Pyongyang, he added.

Hong Song-chol, CCNUK chairman, said that North Korea is "pouring cold water" on the people's aspirations by unilaterally suspending the inter-Korean dialogue on the pretext of the annual South Korean-U.S. "Team Spirit" military exercise, and he urged Pyongyang to return to the negotiating table.

The CCNUK delegates adopted a four-point resolution calling for Pyongyang to accept Seoul's peaceful reunification formula, which is based on national reconciliation, and to resume the inter-Korean dialogue. The resolution also urged North Korea to participate in the upcoming 10th Asian Games and the 1988 Summer Olympics, both to be held in Seoul.

PHILIPPINES ASSURES SUPPORT OF UNIFICATION POLICY

SK200016 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 20 May 86 p 1

[Text] Manila (YONHAP) -- Korean Minister of Foreign Affairs Yi Won-kyong was assured on Monday the Philippine government under Corazon Aquino will continue to support Seoul's peaceful unification policies. He was also told by his Philippine counterpart, Salvador Laurel, there will be no change in Manila's backing for Seoul's efforts to join the United Nations.

The two ministers reviewed the bilateral relations since the inauguration of the Aquino government and exchanged views on issues of common concern.

While reviewing development of situations on and around the Korean peninsula, Yi asked Laurel to maintain Manila's traditional policy of not recognizing North Korea. He noted the Philippines government proclaimed in 1981 it would not recognize Pyongyang unless the same step is taken toward Seoul by North Korea's major allies such as the Soviet Union and China.

Yi also explained to Laurel Seoul's efforts to continue dialogue with Pyongyang in order to reduce tension and prevent the recurrence of war on the peninsula.

The two foreign ministers agreed the stability in Northeast Asia has a direct bearing on the stability in Southeast Asia as well as the world peace.

Laurel told Yi that Manila highly appreciates Seoul's efforts to establish a lasting peace on the peninsula through dialogue with Pyongyang. He then reaffirmed there will be no change in Manila's policies concerning the Korean peninsula.

Yi and Laurel agreed to step up cooperation for a successful staging of the 1986 Asian Games and the 1988 Olympics, both to be held in Seoul. They also agreed to sign accords at an early date for scientific and technological cooperation and the evasion of double taxation. They also decided to promote a visit to Seoul by Laurel within this year.

Minister Yi is scheduled to call on President Aquino today and deliver to her a letter from Chon Tu-hwan.

JAPANESE OPPOSITION PARTY VISIT OPPOSED

SK200654 Seoul YONHAP in English 0644 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Seoul, May 20 (YONHAP)-- The South Korean Government Tuesday indicated a negative response to the issuance of visas to the chairman and other members of the Japan Socialist Party (JSP) who plan to visit South Korea later this month.

Korean Vice Foreign Minister Yi Sang-ok said that unless the JSP changes its policy toward Korea, the government will view its visit to Seoul as "undesirable."

Yi made the comment when two senior officials of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) called on him at his office and asked for his cooperation in issuing the visas for JSP Chairman Masashi Ishibashi and other JSP members. "We think it is necessary to deal on a suprapartisan basis with the JSP chairman's visit to South Korea," Yi was quoted as saying.

The NKDP invited the JSP Monday to send a delegation headed by Ishibashi to visit Seoul from May 27 to 29. It said that an exchange with the main Japanese opposition party would be in the interest of both countries.

DISCUSSION ON LOCAL AUTONOMY PLAN SCHEDULED

SK200011 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 20 May 86 p 1

[Text] The government and the Democratic Justice Party will hold a consultation meeting Friday to jointly work out a plan for the implementation of a local autonomy system. The forthcoming plan will be referred to a public hearing expected next month.

Government and DJP officials working on separate versions declined yesterday to mention what the upcoming formula will be like. Political sources said the plan is likely to call for a local autonomy system to be implemented in cities and provinces first.

The sources said the government and the ruling DJP are willing to consider the opposition's demand for the implementation of the system in counties. They said local councils have the alternatives of holding their elections at the same time as the National Assembly elections or holding midterm elections.

The term of councilors might be set at the same four years as that of the Assembly members, they said. As for the size of local councils, a choice is expected to be made between grand and mid-sized councils, they said.

A DJP official said alternatives have been prepared for controversial areas of local autonomy. The official said the study of local autonomy should be conducted in conjunction with the ongoing study of the proposed amendments to the Constitution. In this connection, political observers said it would take much time for a final plan for the implementation of the system to be made available. They said the issue of amending the basic law should first be settled if the form of system is to be determined.

At present, rival political parties are in agreement to rewrite the Constitution. They are, however, wide apart in the timing and contents of the envisaged constitutional revision.

The opposition New Korea Democratic Party has persistently called for a direct presidential election system. The ruling DJP has yet to determine its position on the structure of power in the government to be created under a new constitution.

In December 1984, ruling and opposition parties agreed to introduce a local self-government system in the first half of next year. Rival parties, however, have yet to reach an accord on the plan for the introduction.

KIM YONG-SAM MEETS WITH CHRISTIAN PASTORS

SK200112 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 20 May 86 p 4

[From the "Press Pocket" column]

[Text] Opposition leader Kim Yong-sam said yesterday that he was no longer covetous of taking power but will devote himself to the realization of democracy in this nation.

In a meeting with a group of Christian pastors he noted, "After the hunger strike in May, 1983, there were great changes in me. Firstly, I got myself out of the cupidity of becoming a president and emptied my mind. I decided to do everything for democratization."

"Secondly, I got free from the fear of death. I think it happy to die after doing my best for democratization," he stressed.

In 1980, he made up his mind to become the president. "I thought it right to seek the presidency because my expulsion from the National Assembly and the now defunct New Democratic Party triggered demonstrations in Pusan and Masan which brought down the dictatorship of president Pak Chong-hui.

"But I was able to free myself from the desire after the hunger strike. I know that people do not understand me however sincerely I may try to explain."

The get-together at a conference room of the major opposition New Korea Democratic Party was held at the request of 24 clergymen, who are members of the Council of Pastors of Korea for Democratic Culture. A participant said that they arranged the meeting with Kim because they regard the "democratization of Korea" as a major campaign which Korean churches should promote.

Asked if opposition leaders Kim Tae-chung and himself would not repeat the "mistake" of losing the opportunity of taking power as they did in 1980, Kim said, "The current regime propagandized that we fought each other for power." "Democracy is competition. And the two of us just competed. If there hadn't been military intervention, one of us would have become the president."

YI MIN-U U.S. TRIP ASSESSED 'PRODUCTIVE'

SK200118 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 20 May 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Opposition Leader's DC Tour"]

[Text] Drawing public attention last week were the meetings in Washington of Rep. Yi Min-u, president of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party, with a number of U.S. congressional and administration figures, including House Speaker Thomas O'Neill and Secretary of State George Shultz.

The opposition leader's trip to the United States had been initially planned to be more or less a private journey. Yet, it moved into the limelight as it closely followed Mr. Shultz' visit here the previous week, which had featured a ringing U.S. support of the Korean government's approach toward the nation's democratization to the "dismay" of the opposition camp.

For the oppositionists, Rep. Yi's tour thus carried a special mission to attain what they hoped was to "correct" Washington's perception toward the political reality in Korea, particularly the opposition demand for instituting direct presidential election through constitutional amendment.

Though it may be premature to assess the results of the opposition leader's trip, reports have it that Rep. Yi and his entourage found themselves facing a firm Washington stand in favor of evolutionary political development in Korea through mutual compromise and dialogue between the government and opposition camps.

For one thing, Secretary Shultz reportedly stood by what he had said in Seoul in support of the Korean government's approach and in citing that the opposition formula of direct presidential election is not the sole means of restoring democratic institutions.

Accordingly, the oppositionists might be seen as being disappointed once again, having the wishful thinking some of them harbored about a Philippine syndrome dampened.

But then, Rep. Yi's journey should have been aimed at exchanging views with -- or conveying the opposition's case to -- Washington leaders for future binational relations, rather than resorting to an anachronistic and unrealistic flunkysm of currying American favor.

Noteworthy is the fact that the NDP president was the first legitimate Korean opposition party leader to be received by so many ranking Washington notables, with much cordiality.

Whatever the outcome of Rep. Yi's tour may be, it is a plain truth that the national task of democratization is one thing we Koreans should carry out on our own through mutual compromise among rivalling political forces. In this process, the NDP leader's experience in Washington is hoped to have a productive impact on resolving political issues.

'KWANGJU INCIDENT' ANNIVERSARY PROTESTS HELD

300 Demonstrate at Cathedral

SK200041 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 20 May 86 p 8

[Text] About 300 persons staged street demonstrations near the Myongdong Cathedral after a mass commemorating the "Kwangju incident" was held Sunday afternoon. Police whisked away 68 protesters.

The demonstrators were among about 1,000 persons who attended the 4 p.m. Mass at the cathedral. They began the demonstrations around 8 p.m, but were dispersed by police in about one hour.

700 Students Protest at YMCA

SK200039 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 20 May 86 p 8

[Text] Police questioned 37 radical youths yesterday who were rounded up for active participation in a demonstration in front of the YMCA building in downtown Seoul Saturday evening.

Those under probe are 35 students, many of them associated with the "Minmintu" activist group, and two members of the dissident group, "Minchongnyon."

A police officer said out of the 37 youths being detained, those who show repentance for their acts will be freed. About 10 who "actively" participated in the violence will be arrested with court-issued warrants, the officer said.

Police investigators said the brief but unusual demonstration was initiated at about 7:30 p.m. when two students from Songgyungwan University waved a torchlight and an antigovernment placard through a broken hotel room window.

The students, Yi Song-il and Miss Yi Myong-suk, checked into the YMCA Hotel Room 806 in Chongno 2-ga street after posing a newly married couple

The coed was said to have burned the American national flag as a makeshift torchlight, while Yi Song-il broke the window with a metal bar and shouted antigovernment slogans. Yi is also reportedly affiliated with Minmintu.

At the sight of the torchlight, some 500 students from Seoul National, Yonsei, Korea and Songgyungwan universities streamed out of back alleys around the YMCA building and began chanting anti-government, anti-American slogans.

The demonstrators, who later climbed in number to 700, were dispersed in about 15 minutes by police. Some of them hurled gasoline fire bombs at police.

According to police, the demonstration was organized by Chang Pyong-o, acting president of the Songgyungwan student council in connection with the sixth anniversary of the 1980 Kwangju incident. He was on the wanted list.

About one hour later, a group of 40 students, mostly from Seoul National and Songgyungwan, also rallied in Ulchiro 6-ga street. They shouted slogans such as "Guarantee the rights of laborers."

Student Burns Himself

HK200956 Hong Kong AFP in English 0954 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Seoul, May 20 (AFP) -- A university student Tuesday burned himself to death during an anti-government demonstration on the campus of Seoul National University (SNU), eyewitnesses said. Some 3,000 students who had gathered to stage a dissident rally watched in horror as Yi Dong-su, a 23-year-old freshmen at SNU Agricultural College, doused himself with petrol and set himself on fire, the witnesses said. Yi then plunged from the fourth floor of a campus building shouting anti-government slogans, they added. He died while being rushed to a nearby hospital.

It was the second time in a month a student had burned himself to death during an anti-government demonstration. On April 28, two students from the same university set themselves alight and one died a week later.

Tuesday's incident took place as students were listening to an anti-government speech by dissident leader Reverend Moon Ik-hwan to mark the sixth anniversary of a bloody popular uprising in the southern city of Kwangju. Angry students then clashed with some 1,000 riot police, exchanging stones and tear gas bombs for an hour.

Another protest at Seoul's Korea University against compulsory military training for students, entered its third day involving some 600 students.

Meanwhile, the nation's two top dissidents, Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam held talks Tuesday to map out ways of "effectively" developing struggles for the nation's students and workers, their aides said. The two men called for an immediate release from prison of some 1,000 students and workers arrested for staging anti-government demonstrations. They also demanded that some 500 "democrats" be amnestied and their civil rights restored, the aides added.

STUDENTS CONTINUE SIT-IN AGAINST MILITARY TRAINING

SK201059 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 20 May 86 p 7

[Text] Of the 3,403 sophomores at Korea University who are supposed to receive compulsory military training at a frontline army unit, some 1,000 staged a sit-in protest against the military training in the central library of the university on the night of 19 May. They were continuing the sit-in as of the morning of 20 May.

On 19 May, the students refused to assemble at a location in Mangu-dong, Seoul where they were supposed to report for the military training, and, instead, gathered in the school around 1220 on the same day. They then staged a demonstration on the campus for 10 minutes, shouting the slogan, "We resolutely oppose entering the front-line army unit for military training." Following this, they joined some 200 students who have been on a sit-in protesting the military training in the central library for 5 days.

On the evening of 19 May, some 200 professors of the university, including the president of the university, Yi Chun-pom, tried to enter the library to persuade the students to give up the protest, but failed because the students refused to open the gate leading to the library.

STATEMENTS ISSUED ON KWANGJU INCIDENT LEGACY

Inchon Catholic Church

SK161142 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 16 May 86 p 11

[Text] The Justice and Peace Committee of the Inchon Catholic Church, chaired by Father Yi Chan-u, held a memorial mass and ceremony with the participation of 20 priests, 54 nuns, and some 700 believers on the occasion of the 6th anniversary of the Kwangju incident at the Pupyong 1-dong cathedral in Puk District, Inchon, from 1930 to 2145 on 15 May. A statement entitled "Our Views on the Occasion of the 6th Anniversary of the Kwangju Incident" was issued.

In the statement, issued in the name of the priests of the Inchon parish, the priests said: "May 1980 in Kwangju is remembered by us as an indelible nightmare. We think it the attitude of the church to diagnose the cause of the miserable incident and give a remedy, rather than forgetting the memory of the incident."

The priests also stated: "Urging that, just as the United States sets its relations with Korea by giving priority to its own interests, we maintain relations with the United States by giving precedence to the interests of our country and nation should be accepted as a genuine patriotic consideration."

CHOSON ILBO Editorial

SK200502 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 18 May 86 p 2

[Editorial: "We Should Not Merely Let Hatred Grow"]

[Text] 1. The Kwangju incident still remains as a source of resentment and spite for all the Korean people living in the 1980's. This resentment and spite is being consolidated as a bruise in our hearts and load on our shoulders as time passes by.

However, we should not allow this resentment to congeal by itself with the passage of time. The statement issued on 16 May by the Kwangju Catholic church on the occasion of the "6th anniversary of the Kwangju uprising" to the effect that "we must harvest the firm fruits of democratization and we must not merely let the hatred grow while recalling the resentment of that day" aroused our sympathy, from the viewpoint that this statement elucidated the basic position we should assume in affirmatively overcoming the Kwangju incident.

In order not to merely let the resentment and spite grow, we should turn the pains of the Kwangju incident, which remain as a scar on our consciousness, into a means for settling such pains.

What is important in our attitude toward the Kwangju incident is to admit as a fact that the situation actually took place and to truly understand such a situation. The shifting of responsibility onto others in such a way as to do something by oneself on the pretext or excuse of something else done by another is not advisable. We should realize that an attempt to gloss over and conceal a fact that actually took place will only be an act of covering the skies with the palm of the hand. A situation which actually took place is a fact. It is important for us to become aware of the question relating to suppression of the uprising in its early stage on the basis of the truth. It is also necessary to factually record how gruesome the situation was.

On the other hand, the attitude of unnecessarily exaggerating the Kwangju incident as a myth and of excessively focusing on the incident itself is not advisable. Unless we guard against the trend whereby some people are attempting to take advantage of the Kwangju situation without knowing the true aspects of the situation, the work of merging the Kwangju incident into the mainstream of our consciousness of democracy will be difficult.

2. What is important, next, in settling the Kwangju situation is our consciousness regarding the demonstrations in Kwangju. We have no intention of analyzing the causes of the Kwangju incident again. However, we would like to point out that the questions that arose in the course of suppression, the local characteristics, the long-accumulated complaints, and the Kwangju citizens' passion for democracy, taken together as a composite, worked as factors causing the situation.

Those who have good knowledge of the incident believe that the situation began with a simple demonstration but was expanded into an armed confrontation in the course of physical suppression. Thus, it is believed that the development of the situation was neither organized nor premeditated.

Such being the case, we should refrain from unilaterally defining the Kwangju incident as "armed demonstration by mobs." It is true that the situation showed an uncontrollably violent nature in its final stage. However, it is not the right attitude to talk about the consequences of the situation while omitting the causes and the course of development of events.

What was and is important for us, both at that time and at present, is the grand generosity of not foolishly "banishing" the Kwangju situation to the branch roads or by-paths leading off of the main path along which our history is advancing by viewing the situation from a single standpoint.

The Kwangju problem cannot be settled with money. What the people in Kwangju truly resent is the trend of regarding Kwangju as heretical and of looking coldly upon Kwangju, taking those who were killed and injured as criminals. Kwangju wants to recover its honor while aspiring to demonstrate its pride in contributing to the grand work of democratization. The fact that the Kwangju citizens want to set up a memorial tower for those who were sacrificed during the Kwangju incident should be construed as an effort to recover their honor and to accelerate democratization.

3. We have learned a number of precious lessons from the Kwangju incident, not to speak of what the government learned. We may believe that the government has acted by always keeping "a second Kwangju" in mind because the Kwangju incident was the most painful political bruise for the incumbent regime. This was shown during the Inchon incident.

The slogans and other aspects of the demonstrations seen in Incheon were more provocative and challenging than those during the early stage of the Kwangju situation. If the Incheon situation had been countered with measures similar to those used in the Kwangju incident, the situation might have been drastically changed.

We believe the fact that the Incheon incident was settled without a serious problem and that various demonstrations that have taken place during the past 6 years were not expanded into large areas was because there was an attitude of considering the problems that arose in the course of development of the Kwangju situation. We need to affirm that the Kwangju situation played the role of a means to control political trends. From the longer historical perspective, the Kwangju situation taught us the precious lesson that no regime can rule its people through physical strength only, and that the regime has to learn "multiplicity" from the people's criticism and occasional resistance. We think that the Kwangju incident will function as a guideline for political thought and action for the rulers.

However, we should seek the greater significance of the Kwangju situation from the fact that it stimulated our desire for great reform of the system. We cannot resolve the Kwangju incident by going back to the past. Although there is a great deal of resentment, it cannot be compensated for retrospectively. Our future tasks are so great that we have no time to merely call persons to account in connection with the Kwangju incident.

The Kwangju incident must be resolved today or tomorrow. Firmly safeguarding our free democratic system and consolidating our system to enable it to resist unjust pressure are the significance bequeathed by the Kwangju situation. Thus, we believe that the realization of such significance is the path to resolving the Kwangju situation.

We should not focus on the Kwangju situation forever. Some people say that we should not forget the Kwangju incident. However, the Kwangju incident must be honorably forgotten. The Kwangju incident should be resolved after demonstrating its functions as valuable soil contributing to the development of the nation.

REPEAL OF BASIC PRESS LAW, FREE PRESS URGED

SK180310 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 16 May 86 p 2

[Editorial: "Communication Routes Are More Important Than Constitutional Revision Itself -- Legal Restrictions and Administrative Practices Should Be Rectified"]

[Text] Unlike other animals, men have been able to create language because of their ability to communicate with each other and this, in turn, has enabled them to create brilliant cultures. Words that enable men to communicate with each other in all ways -- speech -- are the indispensable path as well as the vehicle in the development of cultures.

There is no question that democratic politics -- which is practiced on the basis of public opinion, which in turn is shaped by collective words -- cannot exist without a free flow of communications. Since freedom of speech is a cornerstone on which a democratic society stands, it is common sense that without freedom of speech it is virtually impossible to build a democratic society. Indeed, freedom of speech is an indispensable element for guaranteeing human dignity and human rights which are the very objective that a democratic political system pursues.

"Freedom of speech, the most important element for democratization, is, in a sense, more important than constitutional revision," said Cardinal Kim Su-hwan. This is a remark that clearly underlines the inseparable relations between free press and democratic politics and it carries considerable weight. In a Christian Broadcasting Station [CBS] radio talk show on 15 May, Cardinal Kim said: No freedom, including freedom of religion, can be complete without freedom of the press. He thus stressed the absolute need for democratic politics to guarantee the freedom of speech.

Cardinal Kim also noted the biased reporting by public broadcasting institutions, saying "because of the present reportorial attitude of the Korean Broadcasting System [KBS] and Munhwa Broadcasting Company, the government stands only to lose the people's trust in the government. Even if the government wants to convey truth to the people through KBS, the people will not trust it. Thus the government always loses." Those in the government and those who are working for the broadcasting institutions should take this into account when working out ideas about how to improve the public broadcasting systems.

On the same day, the NKDP announced its stand on the reform of KBS and on restoration of a free press. It attracted particular attention by calling for the abolition of the Basic Press Law and a government office dealing with public relations affairs, for a revival of correspondents stationed in rural communities and civilian-run broadcasting stations that have been eliminated as a result of the integration of journalistic organizations, for reinstatement of dismissed journalists, and for the revival of reportorial functions and advertisement of the CBS. Even without repeating the Cardinal's remarks and without the NKDP's stand on the freedom of speech, it becomes clear that democratic society must necessarily keep communications lines wide open between the government and people and among the people as well, to let information circulate freely.

In reality, there are not a few elements that block the communications lines, the medium of public opinion. Foremost among them is the Basic Press Law. From the time it was legislated, the Basic Press Law, which was put into practice in 1980, raised an array of controversies on the grounds that it seriously restricts freedom of the press. Even after a partial amendment by the National Assembly in December 1984, it still contains some poisonous elements which had been pointed out at the time of its legislation.

By the strength of these poisonous elements in the Basic Press Law, the minister of Culture and Information can order the closure or suspension of any periodicals, including newspapers. It seems absolutely necessary to revise this Basic Press Law as a whole, including such poisonous elements, in order to help guarantee the people their right to know and circulate information freely.

The second question is related to the government office dealing with public relations affairs. If the essence of free press means that the people have an independent source of information about government activities, does the government need a function of interfering and monitoring the activities of the civilian-run press organizations? Obviously, such a function is questionable.

The third important element that stands in the way of a free press is the abolition of a system that allows major newspapers to station their own correspondents in rural areas. Although there is a news agency operating in the country, the abolition of this system amounts to a deprivation of the people's right to know, an act of blocking the free circulation of information.

Where the Basic Press Law serves as a legal restriction on the free activities of the press, the government office's controlling role and the abolition of this system are, in fact, an administrative means of hindering free communications.

Of course, we do not mean to say that freedom of the press can be completely restored only by rectifying such issues. We need to study these issues to work out a more comprehensive and fundamental way on our own to this end. However, one thing that is very clear even at this moment is that the communications lines should be kept wide open so as to let people know what is going on if for no other reason than to lead the controversy over the issue related to the constitutional revision in a correct direction. When this happens, it no doubt will help achieve national harmony.

PROSECUTION REPORT RELEASED ON INCHON INCIDENT

SK200001 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 20 May 86 p 1

[Text] The massive rioting in Inchon in early May was masterminded by a leading dissident group, Minmintu, who attempted to trigger a people's uprising, the Prosecutor General's Office announced yesterday. In an interim report, the prosecution authorities revealed that the arrested total 149 in connection with the fierce protests. Another 55 are being sought by police, the announcement said. The arrested include U Che-gu, 20, a Mintongnyon member; and On Tae-hui, 36, a member of the New Korea Democratic Party who are charged with having beaten riot policemen during a demonstration. On the wanted list are 13 dissidents, including Chang Ki-pyo and Chong Tong-nyon, officials of Mintongnyon, according to the announcement. The investigation results were released by senior prosecutor Choe Sang-hyen in charge of public security.

Over 10,000 demonstrators violently clashed with riot police in downtown areas of the western port city on May 3 in the worst protest since the current government took office in 1980. The demonstrations, during which a local office of the ruling party and a police car were set aflame, forced the opposition NDP to call off its scheduled rally for a petition campaign for election reforms. According to the prosecution's announcement, Mintongnyon, or the United Minjung [the masses] Movement for Democracy and Unification, decided to hold a massive rally in the port city on May 3 during a meeting of central executive members called two days earlier. Some 200 members of the liaison body of dissident groups participated in the protest, the prosecution said. It has not been determined yet whether its leadership, including chairman Rev. Mun Ik-hwan, attended the meeting, the announcement said. Mintongnyon has 23 member groups under its wing. Among them, "Innoryon," the Labor Movement Association of Inchon, and "Sonoryon," the Seoul Labor Movement Association, played a leading role in the disturbances, the prosecution said. "Minbulnyon," an association of Buddhists for the Minjung movement, is also accused of having been involved in the rioting, according to the prosecution report. The prosecution also said that Minmintu, a militant campus group for struggle against "imperialism and Fascism," drew up a plan to stage a violent protest, during a meeting of its leadership in late April. Its members made an observation tour of the city for the planned protests. Minmintu students attacked a local office of the ruling Democratic Justice Party and even planned to seize the headquarters of the provincial police in Kyonggi-do, the prosecution revealed. Minmintu is blamed for having organized anti-government and anti-U.S. protests on and off campus.

In the announcement, the prosecution authorities dismissed as "groundless" the allegation of the NDP that some 2,000 policemen disguised themselves as students to abet violent demonstrations for the purpose of thwarting the NDP rally. Referring to the alleged involvement of a Catholic church in keeping demonstration articles, such as gasoline bombs, the prosecution said that police investigations corroborated that the Chuan First Catholic Church was used as a "frontal base" by the demonstrators. "However, it has yet to be determined whether church authorities connived at the gathering of the protesters and their storage of demonstration articles. The church has been denying any complication," senior prosecutor Choe said.

LEADERS ATTEND MEETING ON HATRED OF POL POT

BK200626 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] The KUFNCD National Council organized a meeting at 0730 this morning at the Tuol Sleng Museum of Genocide to mark the 20 May 11th anniversary of the Cambodian people's day of hatred against the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique.

Present in the presidium of the meeting were, among others, Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the party Central Committee and chairman of the PRK Council of State; Comrade Chea Sim, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the National Assembly and of the KUFNCD National Council; Comrade Hun Sen, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs; Comrade Chea Soth, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of planning; Female Comrade Men Sam-an, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Central Organization Commission; Comrade Mat Ly, member of the party Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the National Assembly and chairman of the Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions; Comrade Ney Pena, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and minister of the interior; Comrade Chan Seng, alternate member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and member of the party's Central Control Commission; and Comrade Nguon Nhel, alternate member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the Phnom Penh provisional party committee. Also present on that occasion were male and female members of the party Central Committee, ministers, deputy ministers, assistant ministers, department chiefs and deputy chiefs, monks, Armed Forces members, police force members, ethnic nationalities, intellectuals, students, cadres, personnel, and workers from various ministries and offices totaling about 5,000 persons. Also on hand at the ceremony were the comrades, ambassadors and representatives of various embassies in the PRK.

In his speech, Comrade Chea Sim noted: Over the past 7 years, since the day that the Vietnamese Army volunteers sincerely, in a timely manner, and effectively helped to salvage our people from the danger of genocide, all cities have become lively again and the fields have again become green. However, the scars of the wounds suffered during the genocidal period of 3 years, 8 months, and 20 days still remain in all aspects and in the family of every Cambodian.

Comrade Chea Sim added: The misery, suffering, and losses have caused our Cambodian people to become more vigilant against all perfidious maneuvers of the enemies under whatever formula or label.

Comrade Chea Sim stressed: The Cambodian people have only one desire, and that desire is the goal emphasized by the KPRP's Fifth National Representative Congress as a firm defense of national independence and a gradual construction of the Cambodian fatherland through a transitional period toward socialism.

HENG SAMRIN GREETSS CSSR PARTY ON ANNIVERSARY

BK191326 Phnom Pen SPK in English 1102 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK May 19 Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, has extended warmest greetings to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia on the 65th anniversary of the party.

In his message Heng Samrin says:

"Through the history, the Czechoslovak people, under the clear-sighted leadership of the CPCZ, have courageously struggled against the fascists and other reactionaries and obtained great successes in building their socialist homeland.

"The recent 17th CPCZ Congress adopted concrete historic objectives for the construction of developed socialist society based on the principles of socio-economic progress and the application of science and advanced technology to meet the demand of the people. We are convinced that the resolutions adopted by the recent congress would be triumphantly implemented.

"May the friendship and cooperation between our two parties and peoples further develop and strengthen so as to actively contribute to the preservation of peace and to the consolidation of socialism in the world."

KPRP SUPPORTS SOVIET 'PEACE INITIATIVES'

BK180255 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 17 May 86

[Text] The KPRP Central Committee has recently sent a message of support to the Central Committee of the CPSU. The message reads: The current international situation has become increasingly tense and dangerous because of the acceleration of the arms race by the U.S. Administration. The danger of a nuclear war constitutes an important issue affecting the interests of all people the world over. After advancing a 3-phase peace plan to completely eliminate nuclear weapons by the year 2000, the Soviet Union decided to prolong its moratorium on nuclear testing until 30 March 1986 to allow the United States to make a responsible decision. All Soviet proposals have won broad public support, including the U.S. people.

Disregarding the aspirations and the will of all people, not only has the United States failed to positively respond to the initiatives of the Soviet Union, it has even continued new nuclear tests in Nevada. Along with these nuclear tests, the United States has expanded its aggressive and provocative acts against the people in Central America and the Mediterranean. For instance, recently it launched bombing attacks against the Libyan people. The U.S. Administration continues to nurture the ambition of grabbing military supremacy and is now frenziedly preparing for an arms race in outer space.

It is evident that the U.S. Administration has placed the personal interests of the military and industrial circles above those of all mankind and of their own people. The Cambodian party, Government, and people vigorously condemn all nuclear tests by the United States, and demand that it put an end to all these dangerous acts and positively and specifically respond to all peace initiatives of the Soviet Union by respecting the interests of the people the world over and their desire to live free from the threat of destruction by nuclear arms.

The Cambodian party, Government, and people fully support all constructive positions of the Communist Party and Government of the Soviet Union. We clearly understand that the decision to bring a moratorium on all nuclear tests is extremely significant, for it will halt all improvement and perfecting of all types of existing nuclear weapons. Without nuclear tests, the arms race will come to an end.

We highly appreciate the television speech made by Comrade General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev on 29 March 1986, and wholeheartedly support the 23 April 1986, statement of the Soviet Government to turn Asia and the Pacific region into a nuclear-free zone for peace, security, and cooperation on the basis of equality and mutual benefit.

We join with the people of the Soviet Union, Vietnam, Laos, and other fraternal socialist countries and all progressive people the world over in the struggle to implement the peace plan advanced by the Soviet Union and to turn 1986 into a year of peace.

KPRAF RECENT BORDER ACTIVITIES REPORTED

BK191406 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Having consolidated their will to fight and win and their position of victory, the regional forces have timely smashed all enemy attempts to infiltrate our interior sector. Recently, our comrades-in-arms surrounded and smashed a group of bandits that had crossed the border 3 km from Phum Ku. They killed 30 enemies near the border. The survivors fled back into Thai territory. The next day, combatants of Unit "A" on patrol along the border intercepted a group of enemies attempting to cross the border into an area west of Phum Ku. Our comrades-in-arms killed 9 enemies and seized a B-40 and 34 shells.

SRV TROOP WITHDRAWALS TO BEGIN 'AT END OF WEEK'

BK191242 Hong Kong AFP in English 1220 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Hanoi, May 19 (AFP) -- Vietnam is to begin a partial withdrawal of its troops from Cambodia at the end of the week, well-informed sources said here Monday. About 10,000 troops will be withdrawn over a four to five day period and the withdrawal will be completed by the middle of next week, the sources said. (In Bangkok, a Vietnamese source said that the partial pull-out would be held before the end of the month and would begin with ceremonies in Phnom Penh May 27-28.)

Some sources in Hanoi said that the troops to be withdrawn would be from the Mekong Delta in the extreme south and some could be moved out by water. Officials here have maintained a strict silence on any planned withdrawal, but sources here said an official announcement was expected Wednesday.

It would be the fifth such withdrawal announced by Hanoi since 1982, each involving about 10,000 troops. Western experts have said that the withdrawals were simply part of troops rotation, and that fresh forces were moved in to replace them. Hanoi has consistently refused to give any figure as to how many troops it maintains in Cambodia, but Western experts put it at 150,000-170,000. Vietnam announced in August that it would withdraw all its troops by 1990.

VODK REVIEWS VICTORIES IN 8TH DRY SEASON

BK151008 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 14 May 86

[Station commentary: "Our DK National Army Is Entering The 8th Rainy Season With Greater Vigor"]

[Text] Our DK National Army has concluded the 8th dry season with brilliant success by completely frustrating the Vietnamese enemy's major offensive design and bringing an important development to the battlefield situation.

Our National Army is now entering the 8th rainy season with even greater vigor. At the beginning of this rainy season, news of victories has resounded from battlefield to battlefield throughout the country.

In fact, on 27 April our National Army attacked Tram Khna township, killing or wounding 19 Vietnamese soldiers and destroying 8 large, Soviet-made trucks, 50,000 liters of gasoline, and some war materiel. On 29 April our National Army attacked and destroyed the Vietnamese enemy's strategic position in Siem Reap town for the second time during this 8th dry season, killing or wounding 52 Vietnamese soldiers, destroying 50 assorted weapons and 2 ammunition and war materiel depots full of ammunition and materiel, liberating 1 commune and 9 villages, and freeing 250 Cambodian soldiers forcibly drafted into by the Vietnamese aggressors. On 29 April, it raided, destroyed, and occupied the Vietnamese enemy's armored regiment position in Thnal Totoeng township 23 km west of Pochentong International Airport, killing or wounding 45 Vietnamese soldiers and destroying 4 tanks and some weapons and war materiel. On 30 April our National Army attacked and occupied the Kompong Thmar township in Baray District, Kompong Thom Province, killing or wounding 69 Vietnamese soldiers and destroying 40 assorted weapons; several ammunition, mine, and war materiel depots that burned brightly until dawn; and several other equipment depots of the Vietnamese aggressors. From 1 to 3 May, our National Army intercepted 4 Vietnamese companies and 150 Vietnamese soldiers on the Battambang battlefield, killing or wounding 33 Vietnamese soldiers and freeing 200 people from Vietnamese labor levees. On 3 May our National Army attacked and occupied the Sot Nikom District township and the Vietnamese regiment position at Roluos market, killing or wounding 35 Vietnamese soldiers; destroying 50 assorted weapons, 2 ammunition and war materiel depots, 1 million liters of gasoline, and a large quantity of other materiel; and liberating 1 commune and 12 villages. On 4 May our National Army attacked the Phnum Sampeou township in Battambang District, destroying 1,300 sacks of Vietnamese rice and paddy and a quantity of other materiel and seizing a large quantity of ammunition. On 4 May our National Army attacked Angsnuol District seat in Bek Cham market 15 km west of Pochentong Airport, killing or wounding 33 Vietnamese soldiers and destroying some weapons and war materiel and 4 rice, cloth, ammunition, and war materiel depots. Also on 4 May it swept the Vietnamese aggressors in a 9-km stretch of railroad from Damnak Smach to Bat Doeng in Udong District, northwest Phnom Penh battlefield, killing or wounding 15 Vietnamese soldiers and liberating 4 villages. On 6 May it attacked the Vietnamese enemy in Battambang town for the third time during this 8th dry season, killing or wounding 23 Vietnamese soldiers and destroying a large quantity of materiel and military constructions of the Vietnamese enemy.

Along the border, such as on the Koh Kong, Peam Ta, Pailin, south and north Sisophon battlefields, our National Army crushed and swept many positions of the Vietnamese enemy aggressors, inexorably driving them away from the border region. Therefore, not only has the Vietnamese enemy's plan to seal off the border and smash our National Army forces in the interior of Cambodia failed ignominiously, but we have even more extensively crushed and swept the Vietnamese enemy aggressors both along the border and in the interior of Cambodia.

Along with attacking all these large and small positions and townships, we have also dispersed and annihilated the Vietnamese enemy aggressors' village and commune administrations throughout the country and have cut and destroyed more and more Vietnamese communications and transport lines, causing them greater panic and more acute shortages in troops, food, and supplies.

Therefore, our National Army is entering this 8th rainy season with a greater vigor by continuing to pin down and pressure the enemy everywhere, making the battlefield situation more favorable to us. The situation in the rainy season is more favorable to our National Army and more difficult to the Vietnamese enemy aggressors.

In such a favorable situation, our National Army on every battlefield throughout the country will continue to attack the Vietnamese enemy aggressors more actively and vigorously according to the five new combat tactics and our seven attack tactics by further strengthening the unity and cooperation of the three categories of forces so that we will advance steadily until we completely liberate our beloved fatherland from the Vietnamese enemy aggressors.

DK NATIONAL ARMY COMMAND PRAISES PAILIN SUCCESS

BK190528 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 18 May 86

[17 May commendation letter from National Army of Democratic Kampuchea Supreme Command to cadres and combatants on Pailin battlefield]

[Text] I. In the past eighth dry season, the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea on the Pailin Battlefield has valiantly and resolutely held aloft the banner of struggle and actively fought against the Vietnamese enemy and smashed the Vietnamese plans that attempt:

1. To seal off our National Army of Democratic Kampuchea's supply lines to the interior of the country; and
2. To smash our forces operating inside Cambodia.

The Vietnamese enemy, with the backing of four infantry divisions and hundreds of tanks and artillery pieces, started to attack us on 1 November 1985. They did their best for 6 months, that is, throughout the entire eighth dry season. However, the Vietnamese have failed in their attempts. On the contrary, they have been dealt severe blows by our combatants on the Pailin battlefield. Much of the Vietnamese fighting force and war materiel has been lost. Currently, our comrades-in-arms on the Pailin battlefield are continuing to attack and sweep up the Vietnamese enemy and advancing toward putting more pressure on the area around Battambang and Battambang town itself. The Vietnamese enemy's serious defeat on the Pailin battlefield has the following significance:

1. The Vietnamese enemy had deployed many infantry troops, tanks, and artillery pieces to take Pailin at all costs. However, the enemy has failed.
2. The Vietnamese used the entire eighth dry season for this purpose. Still, they could not take Pailin.
3. The Vietnamese have also failed to cut off our supply lines.
4. Much of the Vietnamese fighting force has been damaged, including the intervention troops from the 869th Division, the special Unit A-5, the elite forces of the 309th Division, and the 330th Division posted on the Pailin battlefield, and some regiments from other divisions.
5. The success of our National Army of Democratic Kampuchea on the Pailin battlefield has had a beneficial influence in the international arena. It has shown that the Vietnamese enemy's dry season offensive on the battlefield in western Cambodia and on the Pailin battlefield in particular has been completely defeated.

Preliminary observations show that due to the losses they have suffered, these four divisions lack the fighting force to continue their offensive. They have been forced to retreat to Battambang to defend the provincial seat. What are the reasons for the severe Vietnamese defeat during the offensive against Pailin?

The first reason is that our National Army on the Pailin battlefield was resolute in its determination to fight and implement a fighting method with lively initiative. Our commanders on the Pailin battlefield were constantly there on the battlefield.

The second reason is that our National Army has constantly attacked the Vietnamese around Battambang and in Battambang itself, left and right on Pailin, and in battlefields throughout the country.

The third reason is that we have the support and assistance, both moral and material, from peace- and justice-loving friends the world over.

II. This fine achievement is the result of the good understanding of our national army of the new 5-point method of fighting method, combined with the unity and cooperation of the three forces. This cooperation of the three forces is the result of our National Army's efforts to create conditions to fight the Vietnamese by implementing a fighting method and at the same time promoting cooperation from Cambodian soldiers, militiamen, and administrative officials in communes and villages and also by combining a military attack with a political one.

All this has resulted in a satisfactory success. Therefore, as long as our National Army continues to fight using the combination of the 3-forces cooperation and the new 5-point and 7-point fighting methods, we can fight anywhere with good results.

III. All cadres and combatants of the Democratic Kampuchean National Army, Cambodian soldiers, and people on the Pailin battlefield, please study and learn from these fine experiences in fighting to smash the four Vietnamese divisions' plans and dealing them severe defeats during the eighth dry season. Please strive to carry out activities wholeheartedly to attack the Vietnamese enemy more vigorously in the coming rainy season and other seasons.

IV. The Supreme Command of the Democratic Kampuchean National Army would like to congratulate and express the most profound satisfaction to cadres and combatants of the Democratic Kampuchean National Army on the Pailin battlefield and also congratulate the Cambodian people and soldiers who have actively and wholeheartedly taken part with the National Army in dealing serious defeats to the Vietnamese enemy on the Pailin battlefield during the eighth dry season.

[Dated] 17 May 1986

[Signed] The Supreme Command of the Democratic Kampuchean National Army

SON SANN RETURNS TO BANGKOK FROM AUSTRALIA, NZ

BK170826 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0500 GMT 17 May 86

[Text] His Excellency Son Sann, prime minister of the CGDK and president of the KPNLF, returned to Bangkok after visiting Australia and New Zealand.

He arrived in Bangkok yesterday after a 2-week visit to the two countries. His visit to Australia and New Zealand was to canvass support for the CGDK's 8-point peace proposal, collect humanitarian aid for the Cambodian people, and solicit assistance for the reconstruction of Cambodia following the Vietnamese troop withdrawal.

VOK RIDICULES SRV STATEMENT ON TROOP WITHDRAWAL

BK190944 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0500 GMT 19 May 86

[Political commentary: "Vietnam Is Using That Old Trick Again"]

[Text] At the end of last week, the Vietnamese Embassy in Bangkok, Thailand, clamored that Vietnam will withdraw some more troops from Cambodia, probably next month. The Vietnamese Embassy has not disclosed how many Vietnamese soldiers would be withdrawn from Cambodia this time but Vietnam has asked foreign reporters to witness this withdrawal. There is no need for us to be surprised or to ask whether this is true or not. We would simply like to comment on this. We consider this statement of the Vietnamese Embassy a lie which the Vietnamese has told four [as heard] times already.

A document from Bou Thang, No 101 dated 10 June 1985, on the repatriation of Vietnamese troops showed that Vietnam had played this trick five times already.

1. In early 1982, Vietnam said it withdrew 800 soldiers from the Cuu Long Corps in northern Cambodia. However, the real figure was only 450. Following that withdrawal, Vietnam sent back troops along Route 6 six times with a total of 600 soldiers and 18 artillery pieces.
2. In mid-1983, from the same Cuu Long Corps stationed in northwest Cambodia, Vietnam said it withdrew 990 soldiers; however, the real figure was only 500. And after this withdrawal, troops were sent back 19 times along secret routes in Ranatakiri, Mondolkiri, and routes crossing through Laos and Preah Vihear Province, with a total of 15,000 soldiers.
3. In early 1984, officially Vietnam said 600 soldiers were withdrawn from western Cambodia; the real figure was however only 420. Of these 420, only 100 were sent back to Vietnam; the remainder were dispatched to Kratie and Kampot Provinces.
4. At the end of 1984, officially, 550 soldiers were withdrawn from southwest Cambodia. However, the real figure was only 300. And before proclaiming this withdrawal, a total number of 12,000 soldiers and 15 artillery pieces were sent to Cambodia on 19 occasions.
5. In early 1985, 600 soldiers were officially withdrawn from southwest and northern Cambodia; 18,000 soldiers were secretly sent back on 13 occasions through sea routes to Kampot, Ratanakiri, Preah Vihear, and through Laos, and by a number of planes, along with 300 DK-75 guns.

Vietnamese deputy commander in Cambodia Ba Then told his puppets in Phnom Penh that this is only a rotation of troops who are due to return to Vietnam and to implement some policies in accordance with UN laws.

We clearly remember that every time Vietnam proclaimed this deceitful troop withdrawal, solemn ceremonies were organized of Cambodian people and Heng Samrin's puppet officials from various institutions to line up to greet this troop withdrawal. Here is how this was organized.

Cambodian people were ordered to stand and wave Cambodian, Vietnamese, and Lao flags expressing loyalty and admiration for the Vietnamese Army's deeds. Cambodian people and personnel of various Heng Samrin institutions were ordered to present gifts and souvenirs, including crocheted handkerchiefs, soap bars, tobacco, cigarettes, and so on, to the repatriated Vietnamese soldiers. Cambodian people and Heng Samrin officials were ordered to clap along both sides of the convoy of the repatriated troops to express regret and sadness concerning this repatriation and to show international opinion that the Cambodian people regretted and did not want Vietnam to withdraw its forces from Cambodia. Between 20 and 40 medium-size vehicles were used during each of these repatriations.

All this clearly shows that Vietnam has been playing this trick in broad daylight. This outdated trick of the Vietnamese has not benefited Vietnam because everyone is aware of it. Why does Vietnam insist on staging this farce again and again? The Cambodian people do not want the Vietnamese to stay in Cambodia or to play this farce. We want to see the Vietnamese pull out all their forces from Cambodia in accordance with a peaceful solution to the war in Cambodia. We absolutely do not believe the Vietnamese propaganda. And we will not just wait for the Vietnamese to hand over independence to Cambodians either. We will fight and fight until this Vietnamese troop withdrawal farce becomes a reality so that Cambodians are liberated from foreign aggression, that is, Vietnamese aggression.

LIBYAN ENVOY DENIES AIDING MUSLIM TERRORIST

BK200115 Bangkok THE NATION in English 20 May 86 p 5

[Text] A special envoy of Libyan leader Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhafi said yesterday that Libya has never supported or trained Muslim terrorist in southern Thailand. Dr Ahmad Muhammad al-Sharif denied that Libya played a major role in providing funds and training for the several Muslim terrorist movements in the southern provinces of Yala, Pattani, Narathiwat, Satun and Songkhla, during a press conference at Hotel Siam Inter-Continental. He said the Thai Government understands that Libya does not support them. "We believe a good Muslim is also a good citizen of his country," he said.

Dr al-Sharif, who arrived here Saturday for a four-day visit, said he was "satisfied" and "happy" with the way the Thai Government treats the local Muslim community. Dr al-Sharif is on a Southeast Asian tour to gather support for Libya against the recent American air raids. He met Deputy Foreign Minister Arun Phanuphong yesterday to discuss a wide range of topics which include bilateral ties, international and regional issues and the conflict in Kampuchea.

Spokesman for the Foreign Ministry Sawanit Khongsiri and Arun briefed the Libyan envoy on the Thai Government's policy toward Muslims here. Sawanit said there are about three million Muslims in Thailand and they have been enjoying privileges granted by the Thai Government. Sawanit said the government grants the Muslims special quotas for seats in university and allows the use of Islamic laws in dealing with Muslim problems.

On Kampuchea, Al-Sharif told Arun that he will convey the "comprehensive information" on the conflict and its solution proposed by Thailand and ASEAN to the Libyan Government for consideration. The Libyan envoy described Thailand as a peaceful non-aligned nation. Libya has voted against all resolutions proposed by Thailand and ASEAN on the Kampuchean conflict in the United Nations. Al-Sharif yesterday also expressed appreciation for Thailand's vote in favour of a resolution in the UN Security Council that would have condemned the U.S. for its air attacks on Libya. The Foreign Ministry spokesman said Thailand's vote was based on the UN Charter which deplores the use of force in solving international problems. The Libyan also told Arun during the talks that Libya is ready to import more products from Thailand, according to Sawanit. Al-Sharif also praised the estimated 30,000 Thai workers in Libya for their dedication and hard work. He said that there are more opportunities for Thai workers to work there because foreign companies which have won new contracts are very fond of workers from Southeast Asia, particularly Thailand. He expressed hope that within one year, Libya will be able to set up a "People's Bureau" or embassy here. The Thai Government has been reluctant to grant permission due to the alleged connection between Libya and local separatist movements.

Thailand, Sawanit said, also urged Tripoli to provide financial assistance at the government-to-government level in addition to the people-to-people level. The special envoy visited Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines before coming to Thailand. He left Bangkok yesterday for home.

MILITARY OFFICIAL ON SITUATION IN CAMBODIA

BK170830 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] The Supreme Command Information Office reported today that in the past week there were movements of Vietnamese soldiers and weapons in Thmar Puok and Poipet districts and since early May the Vietnamese have used aircraft to support suppression campaigns against CGDK forces in certain areas. CGDK forces continued to hit Vietnamese posts in Varin and Banteay Ampil districts of Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province, in Ratanamondol and Sisophon districts of Battambang Province, and in Phnum Kravanh District of Pursat Province. CGDK forces also infiltrated and operated in Battambang villages.

Regarding the border situation and its impact on Thailand's security, in the March-April period platoon-size Vietnamese units intruded into Thailand 31 times -- clashing with Thai Soldiers and wounding Thai villagers 13 times, and planting landmines 18 times. Vietnamese fire during clashes with CGDK forces resulted in 474 RPG, recoilless gun, rocket, and artillery shells landing in Thai territory from Ubon Ratchathani to Trat Provinces, killing a Thai villager and damaging 10 Thai homes.

CAVALRYMEN CALL ON PREM; PREM REPORTED ILL

BK190745 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 19 May 86 p 1

[Text] Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon told cavalrymen to be good and sincere in order to win respect from the public, a cavalryman from Saraburi Cavalry Centre told the WORLD this morning.

Gen Prem made the remarks when about 10 senior cavalrymen led by Maj-Gen Ratsami Wongphrommek, commander of the Saraburi-based cavalry, paid a courtesy call on him at his Si Sao Thewet residence this morning. After the meeting, the centre's deputy commander Col Piyamat Yotnen said that it was an ordinary meeting.

"We paid him a call simply because he was our former superior. There was nothing special," he said. He said that Gen Prem also told them about his recent visit to the South. Gen Prem said he suffered bouts of cold during the trip to the Andaman Sea and was feeling a bit sick, he said. He said nothing political had been discussed with Gen Prem during the visit. However, the Premier told them to behave and be sincere so that they would win respect from the nation.

Others Told Not To Call

BK190119 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 19 May 86 p 3

[Text] Second Army Commander Lt-Gen Phisit Hemabut denied reports that senior northeastern soldiers will converge in front of the Sisao Thewet residence today to show support for Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon. Second Army soldiers have been instructed to refrain from travelling to Bangkok, Lt-Gen Phisit said. He said his soldiers do not need to travel to Bangkok to express support for Gen Prem because the Premier also has a home in Nakhon Ratchasima Province. "He is visited by northeastern officers every time he travels to the province," Lt-Gen Phisit said.

Lt-Gen Phisit declined to make any comment about the show of support for Gen Prem by senior officers from the Lop Buri-based special Warfare Centre and from the Third Army Region last week.

"The supreme commander (Gen Athit Kamlang-ek) already gave a comment to the Press that it was normal for junior officers to visit their commander," Lt-Gen Phisit said. The Second Army Region chief said that he has started listing soldiers and their family members who are eligible to vote and will encourage them to exercise their voting rights during the election.

KEY CHAT THAI MP DEFECTS TO DEMOCRAT PARTY

BK200339 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 20 May 86 p 3

[Excerpts] Key former Chat Thai MP Prachuap Chaiyasan yesterday announced his defection to the Democrat Party and his candidacy in the general election for Udon Thani. The former Chat Thai administrative committee member and Udon MP, applied for membership at the Democrats' Setsiri Road offices and said his "political direction is more in line with the Democrats." The loss to Chat Thai of Mr Prachuap, an important financial backer and campaigner in the Northeast, has been seen as significant.

Meanwhile, Chat Thai secretary-general Banhan Sinlapa-acha revealed some of the party candidates for the Northeast. Candidates for many constituencies have, however, not yet been finalised. Mr Banhan dismissed reports that influential entertainment world figure So Thanawisut has been appointed director of party headquarters. This was all a misunderstanding, he said, about which many former MPs were concerned, since there was no such position.

6,000 SOCIAL ACTION PARTY CANVASSERS QUIT

BK200125 Bangkok THE NATION in English 20 May 86 pp 1, 3

[By Phanni N. Konkit, Anchali Thiambunloet, and Rangsan Rattananit]

[Excerpt] The strife-torn and dwindling Social Action Party (SAP) was dealt another severe blow yesterday when a group of about 6,000 supporters from various parts of the country announced their "departure" from the party. At the same time, eight ex-MP belonging to the party also issued a threat to leave the party if their demand was not met.

About 300 "social engineers" yesterday gathered at the Indra Hotel to listen to the pull-out announcement made by group leader Suthep Atthakon, a former dean of Chulalongkorn University's Faculty of Political Science, and a heated speech by former Commerce Minister Konson Krairoek against the present SAP leadership headed by Deputy Prime Minister ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi Sawetsila.

The party, meanwhile, distributed copies of two leaflets addressed to the "social engineers," one from the party and another from Sitthi, who defended the party against charges hurled by defectors. The party's leaflet countercharged Koson with going against the party's policy on paddy price-raising measures and insisted that it had never violated its platform.

In Sitthi's message, he said that the punitive measures taken by the party against dissenters were adopted with the consent of the majority party members.

He urged the "social engineers," who he said formed the basis of the party along with party members and the executive committee, to study the root causes of the shakeup in the party at their own discretion. The party secretary general, he said, will call a meeting of the social engineers soon to offer them correct information.

Group leader Suthep Atthakorn however, told the meeting that he had tendered his resignation as a SAP member when he discerned that the party would be doomed. He charged that the present SAP was dominated by a new group of people who had veered away from the course the party had taken all along. Suthep singled out what he charged as the party's failure to pay attention to the farmers' plight in his verbal attack on the party. Suthep said the group was formed at the same time as the SAP's inception in 1975 and had lent support for the party because it was the only party which accepted the group's philosophy of promoting genuine democracy and the merit system. The group also supported Bangkok Governor Maj Gen Chamlong Simuang's candidacy in last November's gubernatorial election, Suthep said. The group declared that it has yet to decide which party it will lend support to during the upcoming July 27 general election.

SITTHI SAYS PARTY OVERCOMES PROBLEMS OF DEFECTIONS

BK200135 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 20 May 86 pp 1,3

[Excerpt] The Social Action party [SAP] has overcome problems caused by mass defections and resignations and is ready to launch its Campaign for the July 27 general elections, party leader Air Chief Marshal [ACM] Sitthi Sawetsila said yesterday. Foreign Minister Sitthi told the BANGKOK POST he would run in Bangkok's Constituency Two, which includes Promprap, Pathumwan, Bang Rak and Samphanthawong. His running mate will be SAP deputy leader Kasem Kirisamphan, while the third running mate is yet to be announced.

Unless a compromise is reached between the SAP and the Democrats, ACM Sitthi's decision to run in Bangkok pits him directly against a strong Democrat team led by Public Health Minister Marut Bunnak and including M.L. Seri Pramot and former SAP MP Khanin Bunsuwan. ACM Sitthi said he did not criticise those who left the party because their principles no longer coincided with those of SAP.

"The fact that there are differing points of view within a party is an ordinary matter," he said. "The needs of each individual may differ. Some have their own principles and therefore have to leave the party. Others may want fame and honour for themselves or their families, others may want prestige or positions. Now we know who is whom," he said.

The SAP leader admitted his party will be handicapped in the election even though the problems have been resolved. "Time is not on the SAP's side," he said. ACM Sitthi said the remaining MPs still hold true to the principles and beliefs of the party and will continue in the party.

The minister said now the internal matters had been cleared up, he was ready to lead the SAP in the general election. "I will tell you now that I will run where (the constituency) I was born (first became an MP)" ACM Sitthi said.

Speaking of former SAP leaders M.R. Khukrit Pramot, ACM Sitthi said: "Although he does not want to be the leader of the party, he still has the respect of the members and will continue to command it. For me personally, I can say that I respect Achan Khukrit and whatever he says is his business. Out personally, I still respect him as I have always respected elders and have never said anything nor done anything to persons to whom I am grateful," he said.

DRAFT RESOLUTION ON ECONOMIC AUTONOMY PUBLISHED

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[Text] Part One

THE SITUATION, REQUIREMENTS, AND PRINCIPLES OF ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT RENOVATION
CONCERNING BASIC UNITS

1. Various positions and policies of the party and state on economic management promulgated following the resolution of the fourth party Central Committee's sixth plenum and especially the resolutions of the fifth party Central Committee's sixth, seventh, and eighth plenums have gradually helped to overcome the deficiencies of the management system based on bureaucratic centralism and state subsidies and to improve the initiative and creativity of various echelons and sectors, especially basic economic units, in production and business. A number of state enterprises have reorganized production, rearranged their workforce, applied technical innovations, created conditions for expanded reproduction and profitable business, made better contributions to the state, and given better care to the lives of workers and civil servants. Thanks to their practice of the product contract system, their active application of technical advances in production, and their efforts to seek supplies of materials from various sources, various agricultural, small-industry, and handicraft cooperatives have moved production, especially grain production, forward at a relatively fast pace, thus contributing more grain and marketable farm produce to the state. The family economy has also developed, thereby contributing to providing employment and supplying more goods to society.

However, basically, the management system based on bureaucratic centralism and state subsidies has not yet been abolished; the socialist business management system has not yet taken shape; outmoded policies and systems are hindering production; and the newly promulgated management procedures still have a patchwork character and lack uniformity. The regulations on planning, finance, credit, pricing, supply procurement, product consumption, and export-import still smack of administrative orders and distribution-delivery procedures, thereby failing to link authority with responsibilities and interests with obligations and to encourage and stimulate basic units to switch forcefully to socialist business practices. On the other hand, the state of disorganization, indiscipline, corruption, waste, and other negative phenomena have developed in many places, causing nefarious consequences in the economy and society.

In the organization of management, the principle of democratic centralism has not been correctly implemented, thereby resulting in a lack of democracy, the development of bureaucratic centralism, and the failure to observe discipline and the law strictly. Ideological, organizational, cadre, and mass motivation work has not yet been satisfactorily carried out in basic units.

These shortcomings have limited the development of the working people's collective mastery as well as the socialist economic units' rights and responsibilities in production and business and have, on the other hand, failed to ensure the state's right to centralized and unified leadership and management.

Basic units are the foundation of socioeconomic organizations and the places where all material wealth is produced, surplus products are created, sources of accumulated

capital are generated, socioeconomic relations are epitomized, and the working people directly exercise their right to collective mastery and carry out the three revolutions under party leadership and state management. The rights and interests of basic units must be fully guaranteed; at the same time, these units must assume and fully discharge their responsibilities and obligations to the entire country in the development of socialist production and business.

Therefore, it is necessary to eliminate resolutely the management system based on bureaucratic centralism and state subsidies; carry out socialist accounting and business; and FULLY GUARANTEE THE RIGHT OF BASIC ECONOMIC UNITS TO AUTONOMY IN PRODUCTION AND BUSINESS under unified state management while RENOVATING THE OVERALL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM to exercise correctly the principle of democratic centralism; vigorously generate the working people's momentum for collective mastery; and increase the authority and responsibilities of various echelons and sectors to step up the three revolutions and develop production and business with ever higher output, quality, and efficiency. On this basis, it is necessary to stabilize and gradually improve the working people's standard of living, create more sources of capital accumulation for the cause of socialist industrialization, consolidate and perfect socialist production relations, smash all enemy schemes and tricks of sabotage, effectively struggle against negative phenomena, satisfactorily protect socialist property, and strengthen national defense and security.

2. The renovation of management for basic economic units as well as the renovation of the overall management system at present are being carried out in a situation in which our country is at the initial stage of transition to socialism, its manufacturing industry has not yet developed, its economy is still suffering serious imbalances in various aspects, and its socioeconomic situation has not yet been stabilized. Meanwhile, the system of economic law has not yet been perfectly established and the petty bourgeois way of thinking and the influence of feudal and bourgeois thought has continued to prevail in society, in the party, and within the contingent of leading and managerial cadres. Due to the failure to distinguish clearly between the function of production and business management and the function of state administrative and economic management, the organization of operational apparatuses is very cumbersome and unwieldy, is made up of numerous layers and levels with many intermediary links, and is inefficient. The contingent of economic leaders and managers, though having become more mature, is still limited in its knowledge and its managerial capability and has not yet been deployed in a rational manner, and so forth.

This situation requires that the new managerial system CREATIVELY AND REALISTICALLY APPLY THE BASIC PRINCIPLES OF THE SOCIALIST ECONOMIC MANAGERIAL SYSTEM.

A. First of all, the PRINCIPLE OF DEMOCRATIC CENTRALISM must be correctly implemented in economic management. THE RIGHT OF BASIC ECONOMIC UNITS TO AUTONOMY IN PRODUCTION AND BUSINESS must be consistently guaranteed in conjunction with INCREASING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE CENTRAL STATE'S CENTRALIZED AND UNIFIED LEADERSHIP AND MANAGEMENT. Ensuring and broadening the basic economic units' autonomy must help promote the improvement and strengthening of the central state's centralized and unified management and achieve a rational division of responsibility between the center and localities.

Concerning state organization and management, the function of state administrative and economic management and the function of production and business management must be clearly defined and satisfactorily combined at each level and in each unit.

The principle of party leadership, the working people's collective mastery, and state management must be correctly implemented in each basic unit, at each level, and nationwide.

B. The task of guaranteeing the basic units' right to autonomy must be aimed at SWITCHING THE OPERATIONS OF ENTERPRISES TO THE SOCIALIST ACCOUNTING AND BUSINESS SYSTEM ON THE BASIS OF USING PLANS AS THE CENTER AND APPLYING THE SPECIAL LAWS OF SOCIALISM. AT THE SAME TIME, THE LAW OF VALUE AND THE RELATIONSHIP OF GOODS AND MONEY MUST BE CORRECTLY EMPLOYED, and production must be linked with circulation through the implementation of various uniform and suitable economic policies and CONTRACTS. We must oppose conservatism, sluggishness, and bureaucratism. At the same time, we must combat liberalism, disorganization, and indiscipline.

C. We must link authority and interests with responsibilities and obligations; harmoniously combine the THREE INTERESTS; ensure the interests of the entire society represented by the state; pay due attention to the interests of the basic units and workers; and apply the principle of distribution according to labor to suit the situation and tasks of each sector and each locality.

D. We must closely combine the THREE KINDS OF MEASURES in management with the economic measure as the basic one while correctly using administrative and organizational measures. We must bring into full play the very important role of educational, political, and ideological work and uphold discipline and socialist legislation, especially economic law.

E. SECTORIAL MANAGEMENT MUST BE COMBINED WITH LOCAL AND TERRITORIAL MANAGEMENT to bring into full play the authority, responsibilities, and strength of all sectors and levels exercising collective mastery to suit the economic conditions and characteristics of each sector and each area. Favorable conditions must be created, and economic units must be requested to operate effectively.

Part II

FUNDAMENTAL ISSUES CONCERNING THE MECHANISM OF MANAGEMENT FOR BASIC ECONOMIC UNITS

I. FOR STATE-RUN ECONOMIC UNITS (GENERALLY REFERRED TO AS ENTERPRISES) Enterprises are basic economic units authorized by the state to use part of society's means of production to carry out production and business in accordance with plans to benefit the entire country, the collective, and the laboring people. Enterprises must be held totally RESPONSIBLE FOR THEIR PROFITS AND LOSSES and must strive to reduce expenses in order to operate at a profit.

Enterprises belong to the various economic sectors differ in size, organizational form, technical equipment, and operational characteristics. Following are the GENERAL REGULATIONS for all enterprises. Based on these regulations, the Council of Ministers will issue specific regulations for each type of enterprise of the industrial, agricultural, construction, transportation, trade, and service sectors.

1. ABOUT PLANNING.

A. All production, business, and social activities of an enterprise -- regardless of its sources of material supplies, including those obtained for the production of items not originally planned for -- must be consistently reflected in its 5-year and annual production-technical-financial-social plans.

Based on the guidance given by the next-higher echelon managerial organ and on the capabilities for the supply of materials from various sources and for the consumption of products through orders for goods and economic contracts, THE ENTERPRISE TAKES THE INITIATIVE IN FORMULATING ITS OWN PLANS and submits them to the next-higher echelon managerial organ for consideration and approval.

To help the enterprise take a firm initiative in the formulation of plans the next-higher echelon managerial organ must inform the enterprise at an early date of planning indices, the main materials and services to be provided, the designated supply and service organizations that will sign contracts with the enterprise, the various economic-technical norms and standards, the state's various incentive policies, and domestic and international economic-technical information related to the enterprise's production and business operations.

B. For production establishments, depending on the actual production and business of each type of enterprise and its type of goods, the next-higher echelon managerial organ will assign FROM ONE TO THREE LEGAL NORMS as follows:

- The value of realized output (specify export value if applicable);
- The quantity of main products, complete with specifications and quality standards, destined for consumption according to plans and contracts (specify the part for national defense and the part for export if applicable); and
- The various revenue contributions to the state budget (including profits and other sources of revenues).

To ensure full contribution of revenues as established and constantly increase its various funds, the enterprise must strive to increase labor productivity, reduce the rate of material usage, and lower production costs.

Concerning the limit of the supplies provided by the state for the enterprise, the state will assign legal norms to the supply, transportation, and service organizations; and these organizations will sign economic contracts directly with the enterprise. Besides legal norms, depending on the managerial requirements for each type of enterprise, the higher-echelon managerial organ may set GUIDING NORMS as necessary.

C. The enterprise is only subjected to the management of a next-higher echelon managerial organ (the responsible ministry in the case of a central enterprise). The enterprise must DEFEND AND ACCEPT ITS PLANS AND BEAR RESPONSIBILITY FOR THEIR FULFILLMENT before the head of the next-higher echelon managerial organ. Other organs (such as the planning, statistical, financial, banking, and other organs) are responsible for supervision and control and for dealing with issues pertaining to their function of state administrative-economic management.

Regarding a number of major enterprises and projects in particular, the State Planning Commission and the responsible ministry will guide in the formulation of plans and submit them to the Council of Ministers for adoption; the responsible ministry will be responsible for supervising their implementation.

D) Enterprises must truly STRENGTHEN AND IMPROVE ECONOMIC ACCOUNTING, observe the open financial system, and GUARANTEE THE ACCURACY OF RECORDS, STATEMENTS, AND REPORTS; for each type of records, an enterprise SHALL ONLY KEEP A SINGLE BOOK to reflect faithfully and accurately the results of its production, business, and distribution activities.

The state shall promulgate at an early date a regulation on accounting and statistics for uniform application nationwide to suit the new mechanisms of management.

2. ABOUT MATERIAL SUPPLY AND PRODUCT CONSUMPTION, INCLUDING IMPORTS.

A. The organ assigning plans is responsible for providing SUPPLIES and other material conditions to the enterprise as announced; the designated material supply, transportation, and services organizations are responsible for signing contracts and fully

honoring their terms; the enterprise must fully discharge its product consumption tasks in strict accordance with plans and contracts; and the party failing to fulfill its responsibility shall be subjected to material sanctions are provided for in the signed contracts.

It is necessary to reorganize the material supply network and service organizations and shift the operations of these organizations to socialist business. Efforts must be made to ensure that production and business units can obtain supplies from the most convenient sources, at the nearest place, at the least expense, and without going through unnecessary intermediary links. Large consumers (such as power plants and cement plants in the case of coal...) are allowed to obtain supplies directly from production units.

Regarding raw materials produced by the collectivized, private, and family-based economies, the enterprise will purchase it either directly or through contracts signed with production establishments and trade organizations, not through private traders. Enterprises are permitted to broaden economic integration and joint business in accordance with the law to obtain additional supplies by themselves.

B) The products turned out by enterprises must MEET THE REGISTERED SPECIFICATIONS AND QUALITATIVE STANDARDS; AND THEY MUST BE CONSUMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH PLANS AND ECONOMIC CONTRACTS. Enterprises are not permitted to sell the goods they produce or deal in, including secondary products, at cheap prices or to offer them as awards to workers, state employees, and cadres.

The designated consumption organization must consume products in strict accordance with the contract. If the designated consumption organization fails to honor the consumption contract, it will be subjected to material sanctions; and the enterprise concerned will report the matter to the plan-assigning organ for settlement.

For a number of perishable products that are difficult to maintain and transport and products that are not covered in the nomenclature of products under the state's unified management, the enterprise may organize its consumption itself but must scrupulously observe the state's various policies on prices and market management. Enterprises are permitted to open service facilities to guide in the operation, maintenance, and repair of the equipment they produce. Enterprises having adequate conditions are permitted to set up shops to introduce their new products in accordance with the state's regulations on business registration and on the organization of goods circulation and services.

C) Enterprises are authorized to create additional sources of supply and distribute products through EXPORT-IMPORT contracts in strict accordance with the state's policies and law.

The state shall create favorable conditions for enterprises producing export goods to interface with the international market for the purpose of studying demands and tastes, acquiring techniques for renovating production and improving product quality, planning new products that may be produced and distributed, and finding more sources of technical equipment supply and customers; and policies shall be adopted to encourage all enterprises to step up the production of export goods and substitutes of items that have long been imported.

The state allows united enterprises and large enterprises having adequate conditions to engage directly in export-import operations, conduct business transactions, and effect economic integration with foreign countries.

The state shall promulgate policies on the right to use foreign currencies and on the rational distribution of profits gained from export-import operations to encourage all basic units, echelons, and sectors to engage in export production and business activities; and, at the same time, to force all enterprises and localities to carry out export-import operations through export-import organizations according to commodity sectors. These organizations will be set up in accordance with the principle that an export-import organization will be directly in charge of each major type of export product under the state's unified control as regards foreign trade and foreign currencies.

3. ABOUT THE ENTERPRISE'S RIGHT TO FINANCIAL AUTONOMY.

A) Apart from the original capital supplied by the state, the basic depreciation capital, and the profits the enterprise is allowed by the state to retain, the enterprise IS PERMITTED TO GENERATE ITS OWN CAPITAL chiefly by striving to develop production, increase productivity, and lower production costs so as to increase the profits it is allowed to retain. Joint business and economic integration between economic units must be aimed at developing production.

Enterprises are permitted to obtain bank loans; and, if the bank does not meet the demand, they can temporarily mobilize capital from among their own workers and employees by offering an appropriate interest rate under the guidance of the bank. Conditions must be actively created to shift to the credit form all the liquid assets and the greater part of the necessary capital for basic investments.

Enterprises producing goods for export, if necessary and if permission is granted by the state, may borrow capital from foreign countries (including foreign currencies from overseas Vietnamese).

The enterprise is allowed TO USE ITS SELF-GENERATED CAPITAL AND BORROWED CAPITAL, including CAPITAL IN FOREIGN CURRENCIES, and flexibly utilize its various funds (but such flexible expenditures must be reimbursed to these funds at the end of the year) for developing production and business, making intensive investments, and carrying out small- and medium-size construction projects.

Enterprises are allowed to retain a certain cash balance necessary for their daily production and business operations in accordance with A CASH PLAN REGISTERED WITH THE BANK; and on the other hand, they must open accounts with the bank and settle payments by transfers and "checks" through the bank. Enterprises are permitted to open two accounts for production and capital construction with the most convenient banking facility of their choice. The money deposited by the enterprises at the bank will earn interest at an appropriate rate in accordance with the general policy and can be withdrawn easily when needed for use.

Enterprises producing export goods and engaging in export-import business operations must deposit their funds in foreign currencies with the bank. They are prohibited from using foreign currencies locally and are authorized to use foreign currencies and to transfer the right to use foreign currencies to other economic units in accordance with state regulations.

B) To ensure enterprises' rights to financial autonomy, the state should PROMPTLY ISSUE NEW FINANCIAL POLICIES RELATED TO ENTERPRISES in accordance with the principle of ensuring conditions for enterprises to accumulate capital quickly to develop production and business and secure a constant increase in revenues for the state budget.

The new financial policies should stress the following points:

Depending on the status of each enterprise, allow enterprises to retain in part or in full their basic depreciation funds for investing, renovating technology, and expanding production and business. (When not in use, these funds must be deposited with the banks.) In particular, in the case of large enterprises newly-built with large capital investments by the state, it is necessary for the state to retrieve partially the basic depreciation funds for investment in other projects.

For a number of major products, for which the state still has to subsidize losses, the profit quota system and enterprise wholesale prices will be temporarily maintained. However, efforts must be continued to find better work methods.

State-run business revenue collection will be replaced by an appropriate form of taxation.

Enterprises are encouraged to increase without limit their nontaxable funds for production development. No maximum will be set for the welfare and bonus funds of enterprises, but the state will regulate these funds by imposing an accrued excise tax when they exceed a certain limit. (The regulation of these two funds will be dropped when the state proceeds to tax the income of the working people).

Establish regulations on the material responsibility of enterprises that cause losses of funds and fail to comply with the state financial policies and systems.

Moreover the state should RAPIDLY CHANGE THE ORGANIZATIONAL LINE AND OPERATIONAL MECHANISM OF BANKS and modify the current outdated policies, systems, and procedures. There must be a network of banks that can fulfill the function of state administrative and economic management regarding the issuance and circulation of money. At the same time, there must be a network of professional banks specializing in business, credits, and banking services to ensure the people's benefits and encourage the people to put their money into banks and other production and business organizations and to run their business and make payments through banks without using cash.

4. ON PRICING

The state DETERMINES THE PRICES of those materials and products placed under the unified state management control, and fixes a TARIFF OR STANDARD PRICE for other important commodities. As regards these important commodities, enterprises may refer to the tariff and standard prices prescribed by the state to formulate actively their own pricing projects and to justify themselves before the price control agency.

As for those commodities not included in the abovementioned list, enterprises may fix their prices within the limit of a tariff prescribed by local government or they may fix the prices of these commodities on their own by making close and accurate calculations of the production costs with a sense of full responsibility for actively helping stabilize prices in the social market and for opposing the move to run after the free market prices.

Enterprises must strive to conduct profitable production and business on the strength of scrupulously complying with the state pricing discipline.

5. CONCERNING LABOR AND WAGES

A. Enterprises should rearrange and reorganize production, redeploy the workforce, reduce indirect labor, and actively seek jobs for excess workers and those who can no longer do heavy work but have not reached retirement age.

Enterprise directors are authorized to select, train, and use workers depending on the requirements of production and business. They may commend, reward, or discipline and dismiss workers and civil servants on the basis of state and trade union laws. In selecting workers, priority should be given to the children of workers and civil servants and to the local people, primarily those who fall within the prescribed policies, to resolve the problem of unemployed nonagricultural people and to form a contingent of workers of several generations. If people in other localities must be selected, enterprises must discuss this with local authorities to resolve promptly any problems concerning the registration of households and benefits for the workers.

The experimental selection of nonstaff workers by contract should continue to allow the state to issue specific policies. A study should be made to perfect the labor insurance system and to publish the labor code.

B. Enterprises will refer to the state payrolls and pay grades to compute planned wage funds. They may actively apply the various forms of paying salaries, giving bonuses, and extending the various contractual pay and product-based pay.

The state will urgently amend irrational regulations in the current pay system and study and promptly prepare a system of seniority allowances to encourage skilled workers to work in enterprises for a long time.

6. CONCERNING SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY.

A. Enterprises should positively apply the scientific and technical achievements at home and abroad to raise the level of technical knowledge in production regularly to turn out products that can compete in the domestic and foreign markets.

Enterprises may take the initiative in deciding on technical projects for production and products and organize alliances with the various scientific research agencies under all appropriate forms ranging from the invitation of advisory experts and collaborators to the signing of economic contracts for purchasing inventions, technical formulas, industrial ownership, and so on. In case of need, enterprises may establish technical research and experiment organizations and pilot manufacturing units in combination with various scientific and technical research organizations or form scientific production corporations.

Depending on the technical problems, enterprises may take the initiative in using different sources of funds to organize various scientific and technological activities such as capital construction funds, production development funds, credit loans, and capital subsidies from the budget reserved for the various targeted programs for scientific and technical progress of the state and sectors.

B. The state authorizes enterprises to keep for a certain number of years the additional income earned by applying scientific and technical innovations to supplement their funds.

The state will promptly redetermine the various systems of expenditures, rewards, research, scientific and technical application, production rationalization, and technical and managerial improvement to stimulate the development of these fields of operations and will transfer the institutes of scientific and technical research and application to primary production and business installations or link these institutes with the production and business operations of various joint enterprises or primary economic units.

7. Correctly implement the system of "PARTY LEADERSHIP, COLLECTIVE MASTERY BY THE LABORING PEOPLE, STATE MANAGEMENT, AND THE 1-COMMANDER SYSTEM IN ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT at the grass-roots level.

A. THE ENTERPRISES' PARTY COMMITTEES are duty-bound to handle well the political, ideological, and party development tasks in basic party organizations; the cadre task and the building of mass organizations in the enterprises to develop fully the sense of responsibility of cadres and party members; and the collective mastery of workers and civil servants in the simultaneous conduct of the three revolutions and the implementation of the enterprises' socioeconomic plans. The function of control must be performed adequately to ensure correct compliance with the party lines and policies and the legal and managerial systems of the state within the enterprises and to create all favorable conditions for the directors to fulfill their duties.

B. Through the enterprises' councils, the conferences of workers and civil servants in enterprises, the conferences of collectivized workers in various production units and shops, and the activities of trade union organizations, THE COLLECTIVES OF WORKERS AND CIVIL SERVANTS will exercise their RIGHTS AND DUTIES AS COLLECTIVE MASTERS OF THE ENTERPRISES in the following fields:

They will participate in formulating the guidelines, tasks, and socioeconomic plans of the enterprises;

They will participate in deciding the rational use of various funds in accordance with law and policies;

They will decide the use of social welfare funds of the enterprises;

They will suggest the selection, organization, employment, observation, criticism, rewards, and disciplining of cadres;

They will control and supervise the various production and business activities and the implementation of economic management policies and systems by the directors and will petition measures to develop good points and overcome shortcomings;

They will help decide on the enterprises' regulations consistent with the state law and system.

Under the leadership of party committees and the guidance of trade unions, workers and civil servants are duty-bound to build their units into healthy labor collectives with good culture, solidarity, dynamism, creativity, discipline, and the ability to fulfill all assigned tasks well.

C. DIRECTORS are representatives of workers, civil servants, and the state and are appointed by the state (on the basis of consultations with workers and civil servants in the enterprises and recommendations by party committees).

THEY HAVE THE AUTHORITY AND RESPONSIBILITY OF:

Taking the initiative to operate production and business in accordance with the plans approved by higher echelons. This includes the arrangement, deployment, and organization of production and business in their units.

Regarding the organization of the management machinery and the placement of contingents of assisting cadres, directors issue decisions based on consultations with workers and civil servants in their enterprises and on discussion and agreement with the party committees. The chief accountants are appointed by the state.

The appointment of deputy directors is decided by the higher echelons on the recommendation of the directors and after consulting and agreeing with the party committees. If the party committees and directors have differing views, both views must be reported to higher echelons for consideration and solution.

Directors may recruit, train, reward, and discipline workers and civil servants. They may even dismiss those who have failed to fulfill their tasks in contracts after properly consulting with the leading trade union agency. They must organize and control the security and self-defense forces to defend the enterprises' property.

Directors can be commended and rewarded for their good performance of duty and must be responsible for the results of production and business in the enterprises. The system of examining and assessing directors' annual performances must be implemented. If directors fail to fulfill their duty and prove to be unqualified for their positions, they must be replaced.

The state should promptly issue the regulations on enterprises' directors; amend the regulations governing the state-owned industrial installations, the council of enterprises, and the chief accountants of enterprises; and study, supplement, and promptly submit decision No. 182-CP to the Political Bureau and the National Assembly so that the (amended) trade union bill can be passed. The party Secretariat will consider and supplement decision No. 48-GDTU on the enterprises' party committees to make it suitable to the requirements of the new management mechanism.

The appointment of directors should be experimentally made on the strength of confidence votes by workers and civil servants primarily in those enterprises where the party organizations and trade unions are firm and strong.

8. CONCERNING JOINT STATE ENTERPRISES.

Joint state enterprises and general corporations (briefly called combines hereafter) constitute a production and business organization composed of enterprises with close economic and technical relations among them while remaining a production and business management agency at the immediate higher level of primary production and business units. Besides adequately complying with and applying the management system prescribed for enterprises, combines throughout the country perform the function of managing the assigned economic and technical sectors. As regards those economic-technical sectors having many regional combines, the ministry will perform the function of sectorial management countrywide.

In the immediate future, it is necessary to consolidate the existing combines placed under the central management control and to establish new combines as deemed necessary. In the present conditions, it is mainly regional combines that are to be organized. Combines of national scale are established only when there are actual requirements and conditions.

Those provinces and cities having many enterprises of the same sectors may establish combines of provincial and city scales as decided by the chairmen of provincial and city people's committees.

The purpose of experimenting with the organization of combines -- including centrally and locally administered enterprises -- is to better implement the principle of combining sectorial management with regional management and management according to territorial division.

It is necessary to clearly distinguish the production and business management function of combines from the administrative and economic management function of state machinery

at all levels. The Political Bureau will soon issue a decision on the state machinery of administrative and economic management. In rearranging the organization of administrative and economic machinery at all levels, local authorities should observe the state law. They should report to the central government for directives before taking action.

Within combines, it is necessary to stipulate more clearly the responsibility and authority of management agencies of combines and primary economic units in order to develop more vigorously the autonomy of member units.

Pursuant to the above-mentioned principles, the state will promptly amend and supplement the regulations on joint state enterprises.

II. CONCERNING HANDICRAFTS AND ARTISAN INDUSTRY PRODUCTION

The production of handicrafts and artisan industry holds a very important and lasting position, especially in the field of producing consumer goods and traditional fine art goods. Three-fourths of the handicrafts and artisan industry workforce have thus far participated in collective production mainly under the two forms of cooperatives and cooperation teams to provide more than half of the consumer goods supply for domestic consumption, 20 percent of exports value, and a considerable part of production means to agriculture, forestry, and fishery. However, the state has not established a suitable mechanism of management to fully develop the operational potential and guidelines for this production area in the socialist orbit.

For the small industry and handicrafts cooperatives and the family-based and individual components of the small industry and handicrafts production sector, the following policies must be carried out satisfactorily:

A. CONCERNING COLLECTIVIZED SMALL INDUSTRY AND HANDICRAFTS ECONOMIC UNITS (GENERALLY REFERRED TO AS COOPERATIVES)

1. COOPERATIVES HAVE THE FOLLOWING RESPONSIBILITIES:

Register their production and business operations and place themselves under the administrative and economic management of state administrative organs (city wards, villages, or precincts and districts) and under the guidance of the next higher joint cooperative organ in accordance with the current regulations.

Take the initiative in exploiting all capabilities as permitted for developing production, guaranteeing steady employment for cooperative members, drawing the participation of additional social labor in production, and increasing their capacity along the line of "modernizing small industry and refining handicrafts."

Carry out socialist education to develop cooperative members' spirit of collective mastery and their zeal in productive labor; fulfill their obligations to pay taxes to the state and sell products to state-run economic units in accordance with economic contracts; constantly strengthen and improve collective production relations; satisfactorily organize cooperative members' material and cultural life and enhance their professional skills; arrange for and encourage cooperative members to carry out all the state's policies and laws satisfactorily, and struggle against all negative phenomena in production and business.

Cooperatives have the following rights:

Take the initiative in deciding on THE ORIENTATIONS AND PLANS FOR PRODUCTION AND BUSINESS to suit the general programs and plans of the economic-technical sectors and the localities under the guidance of responsible organs at higher echelons.

Take the initiative in deciding on THE FORMAT, SCALE, ORGANIZATION, AND MANAGEMENT METHODS for carrying out their production and business operations.

Receive material supplies in accordance with economic contracts and enjoy EQUALITY BEFORE THE LAW WITH REGARD TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ECONOMIC CONTRACTS.

It is necessary to plan small industry and handicrafts production zones through economic contracts on selling raw material and purchasing products (or labor contracts for a number of essential goods) and through other economic policies on credit, prices, taxation, assistance in vocational training, and so forth. Equality before the law must be guaranteed as regards the implementation of economic contracts between the cooperatives and state-run economic units.

Take the initiative in PRODUCT CONSUMPTION AND INCOME DISTRIBUTION.

After fulfilling their tax obligations and fully delivering products to state-run and other economic units in accordance with contracts, cooperatives are permitted to organize the consumption of the remaining products; state-run economic units may purchase these products at agreed-upon prices.

Cooperatives are allowed to remunerate their members in various forms to suit the principle of to each according to his work and to broaden and perfect the product contract system; and they are permitted to flexibly use their funds deposited with the bank for developing production and business and ensuring the living conditions of cooperative members.

GENERATE AND UTILIZE THEIR OWN CAPITAL.

On the basis of developing production, carrying out business at a profit, practicing thrift, and distributing income rationally, the cooperatives will constantly increase their various funds, especially the nondistribution funds, to develop their material-technical bases and collective welfare facilities and strengthen collective socialist ownership; and will strive to set up reserve funds and pension funds for cooperative members.

In addition, collectivized economic units are permitted to borrow capital from the bank, mobilize shares from cooperative members (no limits), and borrow capital from cooperative members at an appropriate interest rate under the guidance of the state bank in order to develop production.

2. Those ministries and localities which run the cottage industry by sending raw materials to those provinces and cities where there are many handicraft and artisan industry installations, must proceed through the various state economic and administrative management agencies of provincial, city, or precinct or district levels in those localities. They cannot run the cottage industry by contacting directly the primary production installations. This is to avoid any negativism that may possibly arise.

3. The state should study and promptly promulgate the regulations (amended) governing handicraft and artisan industry cooperatives; modify the procedures for running cottage industries and collecting and purchasing products, and should supplement and amend necessary points in the policies of prices, taxation, credit, investment, and so on.

B. CONCERNING THE FAMILY ECONOMY AND THE PRIVATE INDIVIDUAL ECONOMIC ELEMENTS IN THE PRODUCTION AREA OF HANDICRAFT AND ARTISAN INDUSTRY.

1. All those private and individual production installations as well as those families which produce goods must register and run their production and business in accordance with the state law and policies.

2. The application of the party and state policies toward the family economy in agriculture will be expanded to the production area of handicrafts and artisan industry in cities and towns. This is aimed at making full use of all sources of assets, material conditions, labor time, and professional skills of workers, civil servants, and members of handicraft and artisan industry cooperatives, and at satisfactorily organizing the economic alliance among the state-run, collective, and family economies in order to increase the volume of goods for society, develop production at low costs, and increase workers' income.

3. The state will protect, encourage, and assist small owners and individuals in developing handicrafts and artisan industry to produce consumer goods, and in developing some service trades necessary to the people's life and export.

Through the organization of economic alliance among the state-run, collective, family, and individual elements, and through the various economic contracts, policies, and laws, the state will help and guide the above mentioned elements in developing production according to the state plans and programs, and in fulfilling their tax obligations to the state. The state will encourage them to sell an overwhelming majority of their products and goods mainly to the state-owned economic organizations and will authorize producers to use those products that are turned out beyond the economic contracts and not placed under unified state management control. The state can purchase these additional products at agreed-upon prices.

4. Concerning the private capitalist economic element, the state will completely abolish bourgeois trade through the application of several appropriate forms of transformation and employment. As regards capitalist industry, the state will permit private capitalists to develop production in specific sectors and professions in accordance with resolution No. 14 issued by the political bureau on 13 September 1983 concerning the transformation of private capitalist industry and trade.

5. The state should promptly promulgate at an early date an investment code and policies on foreign currency exchange and on private and individual economic elements in order to mobilize more capital, equipment, and supplies from domestic and foreign sources to serve production and life.

III. CONCERNING COOPERATIVES, PRODUCTION COLLECTIVES AND INDIVIDUAL ECONOMY IN AGRICULTURE

The spirit and contents of the party Central Committee (fifth tenure) sixth plenum resolution and other promulgated party-state directives must be immediately and correctly implemented.

The party Central Committee Secretariat and the Council of Ministers Standing Committee should provide guidance for the review of agricultural production cooperative management and should prepare a plan for developing a managerial system for collective economic units in conjunction with renovating the general managerial system in agriculture. The Political Bureau will discuss this plan and make decision in 1986.

PART THREE: ORGANIZATION AND IMPLEMENTATION

The renovation of managerial control over primary economic units should be carried out positively and steadily, using appropriate and systematic steps and uniform measures. The Political Bureau issues this "draft resolution" for immediate implementation by all echelons and sectors until the end of 1986 at which time there will be review to draw upon experience and to perfect and publish the official resolution.

With a view to satisfactorily implementing this draft resolution:

1. All echelons, sectors, and primary installations should satisfactorily implement the political and ideological tasks, promptly and broadly disseminate the Political Bureau's resolution among cadres, party members, and the people of all strata to effect a drastic change in their knowledge and their way of thinking, turning the policy of renovating economic management control over economic units into a vigorous revolutionary movement in all primary installations in all sectors and at all levels. The party Secretariat should hold a conference to disseminate this draft resolution of the Political Bureau to all leading cadres, committees, ministries, central sectors, provinces, cities, joint enterprises, and some major enterprises in order to create unity of mind and action among the entire party, within the state machinery, and among the people's organizations.

2. The State SHOULD PROMULGATE PROMPTLY VARIOUS LEGAL DOCUMENTS, especially provisional regulations and policies on planning, finance, banking, import-export, use of foreign currencies, organization of material supply, pricing, labor, and economic contracts. The Council of Ministers and various ministries should issue temporary regulations to guide primary installations in dealing with outstanding problems to be further studied.

From now until the end of the second quarter of 1986, the Council of Ministers and each ministry, each sector at the central as well as provincial and city levels, and the people's committees of provinces and cities should reexamine all the documents published thus far, in order to promptly abrogate all regulations no longer suitable and to complete and publish a system of new documents in line with the contents of this resolution.

3. In order to guarantee the primary installations' right to autonomy in production and business, it is necessary to urgently prepare a project for renovating the general management mechanism and submit it to the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee for decision, and to accelerate the rearrangement of production in accordance with the fifth party congress resolution. The following tasks must be urgently carried out:

Rearrange and reorganize production in each primary unit;

Shift the state machinery to administrative and economic management, rearrange the machinery organization, and streamline the administrative and indirect staff in production and business.

At the central level, all ministries and sectors should be made compact to cope with the new system. The authorities of provinces, cities, precincts, districts, villages, and city wards should refer to higher echelons' guidance and their specific tasks to reorganize their machinery for compactness and effectiveness.

Action should be taken to promptly train cadres and replace those cadres no longer capable of coping with the new duties and new management procedures, and to detect and recommend those cadres who are qualified, capable, and sensitive to new things for assuming leading and managerial tasks in all sectors and at all levels, especially directors and party committee secretaries of enterprises and joint enterprises.

The tasks of developing the party and mass organizations in primary production and business installations must be intensified.

4. INTENSIFY THE TASKS OF GUIDANCE AND OPERATIONAL CONTROL

With respect to the policies mentioned in this draft resolution, the party Secretariat and the Council of Ministers standing committee should make clear stipulations: Those obviously rational points should be materialized and legalized for broad implementation and those unclear points should be tested to arrive at a conclusion before they can be implemented broadly. Primary installations having problems to be resolved must report them to higher echelons for directives and should take action only when receiving a reply from higher echelons. Higher echelons must reply within the prescribed time. Beyond the prescribed time, primary installations may take action as proposed in their reports considered as concurred in by higher echelons.

All echelons and sectors must provide targeted guidance for firmly controlling the situation, promptly drawing on experience, developing the right things, overcoming shortcomings and possible errors, and promptly detect and deal with new developments and complicated situation.

The Council of Ministers should provide direct targeted guidance to some ministries, some economic and technical sectors, some provinces and cities, and some major enterprises so that experience can be derived for guiding other localities and for helping develop the general management system.

All ministries and sectors should stay close to and study profoundly realities in order to control, supervise and help primary economic units shift their activities to socialist economic accounting and business transactions.

All party committees and all political and social organizations must formulate specific action programs to support the implementation of this resolution. The party Secretariat should closely control the organization and implementation of the Political Bureau resolution by all echelons and sectors, and should uphold party discipline in implementing this resolution.

NHAN DAN ON DEMOCRATIC CENTRALISM IN MANAGEMENT

BK160655 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 13 May 86

[14 May NHAN DAN editorial: "The Principle of Democratic Centralism in Economic Management"]

[Text] The Political Bureau's draft resolution on guaranteeing basic economic units' right to autonomy in production and business calls for giving top priority to implementing correctly the principle of democratic centralism in economic management.

In compliance with this principle, the state, on one hand, exerts centralized and unified management over the entire national economy and, on the other, creates conditions for developing the dynamism and creativity of all sectors, echelons, and basic economic units in their production and business activities.

The two fields of centralism and democracy must always be closely bound together -- centralism must be democratic, while democracy must be based on centralism. If centralism is not democratic, it will result in bureaucracy, arbitrariness, repressiveness, and, even worse, the neutralization of the creativity and dynamism of basic units. Conversely, if democracy is not subject to appropriate centralized state control, it will inevitably lead to a state of scatteration and acting at one's own will and in an unorganized and indisciplined manner, thus weakening the state's role of economic management and directly affecting the planning of the national economy.

To apply correctly and effectly the principle of democratic centralism, it is necessary to constantly guard against and overcome both misleading trends. In guaranteeing and expanding basic economic units' right to autonomy, we must promote the improvement and strengthening of the central government's centralized and unified control as well as the rational division of responsibilities between the central and local administrations. As for the state's organizational and managerial tasks, it is necessary to clearly delineate and satisfactorily integrate the administrative and economic management functions of the state with the role of management over production and business of each echelon and each unit.

The principle of democratic centralism put forth in the Political Bureau's draft resolution on guaranteeing basic economic units' right to autonomy in production and business must be thoroughly understood and correctly applied by various echelons, sectors, and basic units. In carrying out planning, we must determine the state's essential right to appropriate management over things like guaranteeing the unification of production and business plans of basic economic units. These plans must be based on the orientation, objectives, and tasks outlined in the state plan; on economic-technical norms; on guidance provided by the managerial organs at higher echelons; and on legal norms for the results of essential operations of enterprises, their obligations toward the state in production and the consumption of essential products, and the delivery of accumulated revenue to the state budget.

Enterprises must exercise their autonomy in planning when carrying out planning at the grass-roots level, balancing themselves on various sources of resources, deciding on the need to supplement or revise planned tasks regarding the manufacture of above-quota goods, expanding relations on economic cooperation and integration and enhancing the role of economic contracts.

In economic accounting, in order to ensure the state's right to centralized and unified management, production and business establishments are required to comply scrupulously with the accounting and statistical systems, and those systems governing the making of final account settlements for expenditures incurred from plan implementation, for material consumption, and for financial expenditures on the basis of economic-technical norms and planned quotas.

Enterprises are permitted to take the initiative in carrying out production cost planning and accounting based on market demands, products' selling prices, and the prices of supplies used in production so that they can decide to supplement or readjust the range of products. For products that come under legal norms in particular such a decision must be submitted to the plan-assigning organ for approval. For the supplies to be procured by themselves and the products whose prices are to be set by themselves, enterprises will decide to purchase supplies through contracts at agreed-upon prices after projecting the products' selling prices, providing that their products may sell and the prices they set are accepted by society and allow them to cover rational expenses and earn a profit.

Concerning economic incentive policies, apart from the initial capital supplied by the state, enterprises are permitted to take the initiative in generating their own sources of capital to meet the demand for liquid assets that increase annually, funds for capital construction involved in medium- and small-size projects, and funds for intensive investments aimed at standardizing their production capacities and renewing their fixed assets. Apart from the supplies provided by the state according to plans, enterprises are allowed to take the initiative in finding additional sources of supply through countries, if so permitted by the state; to import supplies with their export revenues; and so forth.

Concerning labor, wages, and scientific-technological research and application, enterprises are allowed, on the basis of strictly implementing the various state policies and systems on management in these fields, to take the initiative in recruiting, training, fostering, deploying, and employing labor; planning their own wage funds; applying the most effective forms of wages and bonuses; actively adopting the orientations and programs for scientific-technological research and application; generating and utilizing the various sources of capital; and broadening joint business and economic integration for intensifying technical investments to increase the efficiency of their production and business activities.

The principle of leadership by the party, collective mastery by the laboring people, and management by the state must be strictly realized at every unit and echelon as well as on a national scale. At the grass-roots level, the collective of workers and employees are masters of the enterprise. The enterprise director, who represents at the same time the state and the collective of workers and employees, bears the highest responsibility for organizing and supervising the enterprise's production and business activities under the leadership of the enterprise's party committee.

Guaranteeing the basic economic units' right to autonomy in production and business while strengthening the leadership and concentrated and unified management of the central state is meant to correctly enforce the principle of democratic centralism in management.

AUSTRALIAHAWKE 'ANGRY' OVER ECONOMIC CONFERENCE PUBLICITY

BK190708 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 19 May 86

[Excerpt] The Federal Government now says the special conference called to discuss the state of the economy will be simply an extension of the Economic Planning and Advisory Committee. The announcement was made earlier today by the acting prime minister, Mr Bowen, following talks between the prime minister, Mr Hawke, in Beijing and seven senior government ministers in Canberra. Mr Hawke, who is on a week-long official visit to China, called the ministers to discuss his concern that too much might be expected at the conference.

The treasurer, Mr Keating announced the special conference on Friday after the release of trade figures which indicate a downturn in the Australian economy. He described the special meeting of the committee as a most comprehensive discussion of issues since the major economic summit in 1983. Mr Hawke was reported to be angry over the announcement and called on his ministers to play down community expectation on what the conference might achieve.

In Melbourne, the president of the Australian Council of Trade Unions, Mr Crean, said the conference should consider the failure of the economy, which he said was due to the failure of the business community to invest. He said the trade union movement would not allow the conference simply to demand more concessions from workers.

HAWKE, ZHAO DISCUSS TRADE, CAMBODIA IN BEIJING

BK200330 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] The prime minister, Mr Hawke, has revived hopes for a major iron and steel agreement with China during talks in Beijing with the Chinese premier, Mr Zhao Ziyang. The two leaders held 3 hours of discussions on trade and economic issues following Mr Hawke's arrival from Japan. A Radio Australia correspondent in Beijing says Mr Hawke resurrected hopes for a deal, which includes Chinese involvement in developing the Mount Channer iron ore deposits in Western Australia. The possible reopening of the Kwinana steel mills near Perth was also discussed.

The prime minister said he was optimistic a deal would be made. Last year, the Chinese Government said high transport and production charges in Australia were holding up the completion of the iron and steel trade agreement between the two countries.

Following talks between the two leaders, China and Australia called for an independent and nonaligned Kampuchea following the withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from the country. In a joint statement, Mr Zhao and the Australian prime minister expressed support for an 8-point peace plan recently put forward by the anti-Vietnamese coalition of Kampuchean resistance forces led by Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

Mr Zhao said that if Vietnam withdrew its troops from Kampuchea, then China, Australia, and other countries would work to ensure Phnom Penh's independence and neutrality. The official NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY said the Chinese leader called for continued international pressure on Vietnam to accept the 8-point peace initiative.

Mr Hawke is on a week-long visit to China as part of a tour of Asia.

NEW ZEALANDLANGE ENDS INITIAL TALKS ON GREENPEACE AFFAIR

AU191341 Paris AFP in English 1337 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Paris, May 19 (AFP) -- New Zealand indicated Monday it is suspending "exploratory" talks with France in Switzerland aimed at settling the Greenpeace imbroglio, but wants to maintain diplomatic contacts to improve relations. The strains centre on the sinking of the Greenpeace environmental flagship Rainbow Warrior in Auckland Harbour last July 10, which Paris admitted later was carried out by French secret agents, two of whom are imprisoned in New Zealand.

New Zealand Prime Minister David Lange announced the talks suspension at a Wellington news conference, citing alleged French economic sanctions and optimistic comments by French Defence Minister Andre Giraud about possible release of the two agents. But New Zealand's wish to continue diplomatic contacts was indicated in an official statement shortly before the news conference Monday, passed to the French Government here and confirmed by the New Zealand Embassy.

The statement, by Mr. Lange, warned against too much optimism as attempts were made to improve relations. He said he had only heard press accounts of remarks attributed to Mr. Giraud, adding, "From what I heard it seemed (he) thought that the consequences of the Rainbow Warrior affair could be solved without too much trouble." "That is not the case," Mr. Lange said. "Such remarks did not make any easier the task of restoring relations between France and New Zealand to a better course." In this regard, contacts at diplomatic level were being maintained, Mr. Lange added.

Mr Giraud had been quoted as saying "it's good news about bringing home the two French agents," with talks on their release "at a delicate stage." Mr. Lange refused comment about the two agents, saying they had been dealt with by the New Zealand legal system and were entitled to a degree of protection from constant press speculation. French Major Alain Mafarat and Captain Dominique Prieur have received 10-year prison terms for manslaughter in the sinking of the Rainbow Warrior, which killed one man on board.

In Wellington, Mr. Lange told the news conference the Switzerland talks were launched to "discover the limits to potential negotiations" on problems caused by the sinking. But New Zealand would not negotiate under duress. Diplomatic sources here said contacts in Switzerland were arranged during a visit to Europe by a New Zealand figure. Contacts were also believed to have taken place during U.N. encounters in Paris and New York.

Mr. Lange is under public pressure to take a strong line on the Rainbow Warrior affair. A survey published May 9 in Wellington showed that 76 per cent of men interviewed, and 80 per cent of women, want the two agents to serve all their term. In recent months, however, New Zealand's multi-million-dollar farm exports to France, and indirectly, to the European Economic Community (EEC) have been seen as being at threat. On May 6, the New Zealand minister for overseas trade and marketing, Mike Moore, said that France had set up an unofficial trade barrier by subjecting kiwi fruit, wool, potatoes, lambs' brains, and fish to lengthy customs checks, allegedly as a means of pressing Wellington into freeing the agents.

Last Saturday, sources in Wellington reported that the New Zealand Dairy Board believes that France will issue a "certain" veto of New Zealand butter access to the EEC because of the Rainbow Warrior affair. New Zealand shortly has to renegotiate access for its dairy products to the EEC, which includes the right to sell 79,000 tonnes of butter a year under present quota levels. A decision on continued access is expected by August 1.

VANJATU

NEW ZEALAND PAPER WARNS AGAINST TIES WITH LIBYA

HK200327 Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 9 May 86 p 6

[Editorial: "Libyan Influence in the Pacific"]

[Text] Vanuatu's announced plans to establish diplomatic ties with Libya are cause for concern. The concern is that Libya will exploit such a foothold in order to more easily meddle in the Pacific.

The diplomatic presence of a country some states have condemned for international terrorism is going to be worrying for unsophisticated micro states, and for any larger state with restive minorities, incipient independence movements, border problems, or which host American air traffic, tourists and facilities.

Wellington, Canberra and Washington may also be expecting some regional politicians to use the threat of Libyan influence as a lever to win them more aid and concessions.

Libya already has a people's bureau or embassy in Canberra, and has long supported the New Caledonian Kanak independence movement. Support has included invitations to independence groups to send representatives to Libya for paramilitary training or to attend a conference of international liberation movements. The new French Government has scrapped the Socialists' earlier political reforms intended to prepare the Kanaks for autonomy and to placate the French settlers. Kanaks are not likely to take kindly to the switch. The potential is for a return to the extremism earlier displayed by the pro-independence Kanaks and by the settlers determined that New Caledonia be part of France. It seems to be a situation made to order for involvement by Libya.

Delegations of Libyan officials have recently been visiting Vanuatu. This is in keeping with the years of close contacts the Libyans have had with the ruling Vanua'aku party. As a sovereign nation determined not to be part of the struggle between superpowers, Vanuatu is entitled to make its own decisions about diplomatic recognition. As Prime Minister of a small state with very limited resources, Mr Walter Lini understandably hopes for Libyan aid and trade to follow the opening of formal ties. Unfortunately, in the case of Libyan, other states have good reason to be apprehensive about the possible repercussions.

Vanuatu's announcement is another sign that the South Pacific's scattering of islands across an expanse of sea no longer provides the protection of remoteness from northern hemisphere tensions.

The increased capability of Russia's Pacific Navy and Air Force, American concerns about that, and the French determination to continue nuclear testing and to bolster their own presence and influence in the region are other signs that the Pacific is attracting attention of the unwelcome kind.

ENRILE REVEALS 'PLOT' TO DIVIDE MILITARY

HK200511 Manila THE MANILA EVENING POST in English 17 May 86 pp 1,6

[By Ed Malay]

[Text] Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile today revealed a plot within certain sectors in the government to discredit him and divide the ranks of the New Armed Forces of the Philippines (NAFP). Enrile told THE MANILA EVENING POST that the AFP, which is hard pressed in containing the communist insurgency problem, is faced with a political dilemma in which ranks could be depleted by the persistent moves of certain sectors to discredit the Defense Ministry and the Armed Forces.

The defense chief disclosed the plot of certain sectors to drive a wedge between him and Gen. Fidel Ramos, Armed Forces chief of staff. "Unlike Marcos, however, I will not give them that chance," Enrile said, referring to what he described as a campaign inspired by the communist movement to sow division in the military.

Enrile is in Mindanao where he urged warring factions, to cooperate with the government and help strengthen the forces of democracy against communist threats.

He asked Muslim leaders in the South to give the Aquino government a chance to unify divergent political forces in the country, adding that instability, which could affect the economic recovery program of the government, results mainly from political differences. The communist movement, he said, has not only strengthened its mass base support but has also found some sympathizers within the government. He described as "fantasy" the claims of some rebel forces that they have a force of about 30,000 fully armed men.

Reports from military field commanders in Mindanao indicated the willingness of some Muslim rebels to cooperate and find a peaceful solution to their problems. Meanwhile, Muslim leaders told Enrile that Mindanao could very well be an area of growth which could propel the economic recovery program into reality. This could only be done, they said, if the region is properly represented in the government by leaders who fully know the problems in Mindanao.

In a related development, former Lanao del Sur Gov. Ali Dimaporo yesterday said he was ready to join all other leaders of Mindanao in surrendering their firearms to Enrile or Ramos. Dimaporo made the statement in reacting to reports that Enrile warned "political warlords to surrender their firearms in hoard or face military action."

Dimaporo said "We are prepared to lay down our arms, provided everybody else especially the rebels, insurgents, and the communists are also disarmed."

RAMOS SUPPORTS AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL DELEGATION

HK200527 Manila THE MANILA TIMES in English 17 May 86 pp 1, 6

[Text] Gen. Fidel V. Ramos, new armed forces chief of staff, yesterday backed the decision of President Aquino to allow the visiting Amnesty International (AI) delegation to pursue its human rights mission here in the Philippines. Ramos' stance on the AI matter contradicted the initial stand of Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile who said he would not allow any outside force to interfere with the internal problems of the country.

The chief of staff said he had given the AI delegation vital information that would help it in its mission to look into such matters as the rules and regulations relative to human rights, the prescribed procedure in the investigation of prisoners and suspects in military custody, and the human rights training and orientation of the armed forces and the Integrated National Police. "It has always been the policy of the armed forces since way back to uphold and respect human rights," Ramos pointed out.

He cited several cases of human rights violations which had been prosecuted and are being investigated both under the Articles of War and the criminal laws of the country. Ramos, however, voiced apprehension over the possibility that in the investigation of human rights abuses, innocent personalities and strategic information may be unnecessarily exposed. "Exposure of the identities of informants might provoke retaliatory attacks from the CPP [Communist Party of the Philippines] /NPA, the MNLF [Moro National Liberation Front] and other dissident groups aside from other criminal elements," Ramos declared.

Ramos told AI delegation head Thomas Hammerberg that the military establishment was linked with the Presidential Committee on Human Rights [PCHR] headed by former Sen. Jose W. Diokno by the membership to the committee of Brig. Gen. Samuel M. Soriano, the NAFFP [New Armed Forces of the Philippines] judge advocate general.

"In addition," Ramos said, "the ongoing inquiry into human rights abuses is a major part of the three main policies of the administration of President Aquino and the military, namely, the policies of national reconciliation, security, and development."

Ramos announced that the military would welcome the investigation of human rights violations by members of the armed forces but would see to it that national security would not be compromised. Ramos also expressed his appreciation for the concern of the AI delegation on the possible demoralization of some military personnel who might be subjected to the proposed investigation of abuses of human rights.

RAMOS ORDERS CONTINUED ANTI-REBEL OPERATIONS

HK200259 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Military operations and the deployment of troops will continue until there is a ceasefire agreement with communist and Muslim rebels. This was ordered yesterday by AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] Chief of Staff General Fidel Ramos in a directive issued to all regional commands.

Gen Ramos said AFP troops should maintain their field strength and all military operations against rebel elements must continue. Gen Ramos also reminded regional commanders that declaration of ceasefire must come from the AFP general headquarters. He issued the order before embarking on field visits in Samar and Leyte.

In another move, the Armed Forces chief, Fidel Ramos, has recommended to Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile the referral of the infamous Plaza Miranda bombing incident on August 21, 1971 to the presidential commission on human rights. Ramos said all documents of the case will be turned over to former Senator Jose Diokno, the chairman.

Gen Ramos said investigation reports on the Plaza Miranda bombing incident are intact and not missing as published. He made the clarification in reaction to published stories that vital documents of the bombing incident that killed 9 persons and wounded 33 others are allegedly missing.

Further Details on Order

HK200403 Hong Kong AFP in English 0354 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Manila, May 20 (AFP) -- Armed Forces Chief General Fidel Ramos has scrapped informal local truces with insurgents and told his men to continue security operations until the national government declared a ceasefire. In an order to field commanders Monday Gen. Ramos denied reports that the government had reached a formal ceasefire with the communist New People's Army (NPA) and the Moslem separatist group Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF). "Be informed that there has been no declaration of ceasefire by the government," said the order, made available to AGENCY FRANCE-PRESSE Tuesday.

"Should there be such an agreement or declaration thereof, the same should be covered by directives from this headquarters or by higher competent authority, and not any unilateral agreement by subordinate commanders. "In this regard, maintain present troop strength and deployment of forces in accordance with prevailing security situations in your respective areas of responsibility," the order added.

Military commanders in insurgency-troubled areas declared ceasefires in the early weeks of President Corazon Aquino's nearly three-month-old government, but armed clashes have broken out again, leaving scores of people dead. Mrs. Aquino's emissaries have contacted the NPA as part of efforts to effect national reconciliation, but no formal ceasefire talks have begun with the communist leadership or the Moslem rebels.

"Do not lower your guard and continue undertaking security operations aimed principally at protecting the people from any terroristic activities," said Gen. Ramos. "While we support the policy of national reconciliation and allow dissidents to return to the fold of the law, the same must be prearranged and shall not be a reason to relax our security posture. We must maintain our strength and vigilance at all times," he said.

The NPA last week accused Gen. Ramos of "warmongering" and preempting Mrs. Aquino's peace efforts, and said it was still willing to enter into talks but was prepared to strike back if the military launches a new offensive.

Meanwhile, Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile told a forum here that the image of the NPA threat was exaggerated and that U.S. defense officials' warnings were intended to hike military aid to Manila from the U.S. Congress. "To tell the truth, the insurgency problem is not really that much of a concern," he told the Public Relations Society of the Philippines.

He said the Pentagon's warnings were intended to convince budget-conscious Congress to appropriate more military aid to the Philippines since Washington was already "deficient in their deliveries" of assistance as compensation for two U.S. military bases in the country. The Pentagon says the NPA controls 20 per cent of Philippine territory.

Mr. Enrile said the NPA, the estimated 16,000-strong guerrilla force of the banned Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP), would pose a "real military challenge" only in five to 10 years, and only if the government did nothing.

The CPP-NPA insurgency began in the late 1960's and mushroomed in the latter part of deposed President Ferdinand Marcos' 20 year-rule. Minister Enrile and Gen. Ramos led the nearly bloodless revolt that toppled Mr. Marcos in February.

Echoing Gen. Ramos, Mr. Enrile said, "Until and unless a ceasefire is in place we will not relent." He said the Philippines in general remained peaceful except for highland areas, and that if he were to advise foreign investors he would tell them to bring their investments to the Philippines now while costs are still low.

VIETNAMESE APPREHENDED IN TERRITORIAL WATERS

HK200331 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Nineteen Vietnamese fishermen on board two fishing boats were apprehended Friday by the Philippine Navy while fishing in Philippine waters and are now under custody at the headquarters of Major forces-southern Philippines in Zamboanga city. The fishermen could not speak English, and when confronted at sea by Lieutenant Commander Arbin Urbi, they showed identification cards in Vietnamese characters. The two fishing boats arrived in (MacArthur south base) in the city yesterday morning towed by (Drp) Negros Occidental.

SAUDI ENVOY PLEDGES AID TO MINDANAO PROJECTS

BK200419 Manila PNA in English 0356 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Manila, May 20 (PNA) — The Saudi Arabian Government has pledged support to the economic development of Mindanao to help improve the life of Filipino Muslims. This was disclosed Tuesday by Deputy Minister Mamintal M. Adiong of the Ministry of Public Works and Highways (MPWH) after a conference with Ambassador Fu'ad Hasan al-Faqi of Saudi Arabia.

Adiong said Ambassador al-Faqi stated that he will strongly recommend to his government a financial loan-grant for road improvements and other infrastructure projects in Mindanao, particularly in Lanao del Sur and Marawi City. He also informed Adiong that some 15 million U.S. dollars will soon be released by his government for Mindanao. The Saudi Arabian ambassador likewise expressed his appreciation to President Aquino for appointing Adiong as MPWH deputy minister.

Concerning unemployed Muslim engineers and other professionals, Ambassador Faki promised to help them secure jobs in Saudi Arabia. A list of Muslim applicants is expected to be submitted to the Saudi ambassador.

Earlier, Philippine Ambassador to Saudi Arabia Mauyag Tamano disclosed that a 200 million dollar soft loan for the improvement of Mindanao road network is being negotiated between the two governments.

MURDER OF CLARK AIRBASE UNION LEADER INVESTIGATED

HK200307 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Philippine Constabulary investigators are looking into two possible motives for the slaying yesterday of Clark Air Base union leader Remigio Simbillo. Lieutenant Amadeo Espino Jr of the Angeles City Metrodiscom [Metropolitan District Command] said the possible motive for the killing were political or labor activities. He said Simbillo may have been killed by radical elements or rival union leaders.

The president of the Clark Air Base union was killed in an ambush early yesterday in Barangay Senyora in Porac, Pampanga. Simbillo was also a member of the Pampanga Sangguniang panlalawigan [provincial board].

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